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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2297

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mugabe Supports SWAPO Stand (THE HERALD, 9 Sep 80).....	1
Easing of Zairian-Zambian Tension Proposed (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Sep 80).....	2
African View of Brandt Commission Given (WEST AFRICA, 15 Sep 80).....	3
New ADB Executive Mung'oma Profiled (WEST AFRICA, 15 Sep 80).....	6
Diego Islanders Committee's Visit to Seychelles Reported (NATION, 2 Sep 80).....	8
Purpose, Effectiveness of ECOWAS Examined (John Kwadjo; WEST AFRICA, 15 Sep 80).....	9
Book Analyzing ECA Reviewed (WEST AFRICA, 15 Sep 80).....	13
CEAO Trade Patterns Examined (Alex Rondos, WEST AFRICA, 15 Sep 80).....	16
Zambian Fish Sold in Zaire (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	20
Sale of Zambian Lead, Zinc to Zimbabwe Sought (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 8 Sep 80).....	21
Landmines Endanger South African Countries (Patu Simoko; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 Sep 80).....	22

Briefs	
Zambian Asbestos to Malawi	24
Zambia Pays SA Court	24
Guinea Joins Mano Union	25
Economic Summit	25

ANGOLA

South African Aggression in Defiance of Entire World (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 80).....	26
Council of Ministers Reviewed Economic Situation (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 2 Jul 80).....	28
Lara Addresses Port Workers on Aggression (Lucio Lara; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 80).....	30
Newly Created National Lottery's Earnings Earmarked (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Jul 80).....	32
Briefs	
Weakness in Fishing Sector	33
Angolan Government Changes	33

CAPE VERDE

National Assembly Adopts Country's First Constitution (AFP, 7 Sep 80).....	34
---	----

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Retrial of Former Bokassa Associates Continues in Bangui (Bangui Domestic Service, 15 Sep 80).....	35
Briefs	
Bokassa Son-in-Law Death Sentence	36

CHAD

South Said To Be Surviving Despite War (Pierre Pean; LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE, 25 Aug 80).....	37
---	----

CONGO

Hungarian Paper Carries Interview With Congolese Official (Pierre Nze Interview; NEPSZABADGAG, 4 Sep 80).....	43
--	----

Briefs	
French Aid for Congo	46
N'Guesso Oversees Military Exercises	46
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	
Foreign Economic Aid Detailed (WEST AFRICA, 8 Sep 80).....	47
GHANA	
Briefs	
African Foreign Bases Opposition	48
FRG Loan to Ghana	48
Japan Food Aid	48
LIBERIA	
Dennis Removed From Wanted List of Former Officials (Monrovia Domestic Service, 11 Sep 80).....	49
PRC Member Expelled, Sentenced to Jail Term (Radio Elwa, 15 Sep 80).....	50
Briefs	
Officials Ordered To Return	51
Security Service Deputy Chief	51
Oil Palm Cultivation Agreement	51
Budget Increase	52
Staff Colonel Demoted	52
NAMIBIA	
Briefs	
Uranium Production Increase	53
NIGER	
National Commission Meeting Makes Recommendations (Niamey Domestic Service, 11 Sep 80).....	54
NIGERIA	
Political Parties Urged To Get Along Better (Lagos Domestic Service, 11 Sep 80).....	55
Call for Effective Sanctions Against South Africa Reiterated (Lagos International Service, 12 Sep 80).....	57

New Managers Appointed for NNPC (NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Aug 80).....	59
Oil Firms Criticized on Attitude Toward Country (Nwuwa Ozoemene; DAILY TIMES, 16 Aug 80).....	61
New Factory Creates Work for 8,000 People (NEW NIGERIAN, 26 Aug 80).....	64
Percentage of Urban Dwellers To Rise by 1990 (Mike Reis, Owen Anikwue; NEW NIGERIAN, 23 Aug 80)...	65
Situation of Rising Food Prices Described (Various sources, 26 Aug 80).....	66
Survey by 'NEW NIGERIAN' Trends Indicated, by Godfrey Umesì Bread Price Rise Deplored, by Jackson Imafidon	
Urbda Said Set for Massive Food Production (NEW NIGERIAN, 26 Aug 80).....	71
Minister Reported Unhappy With Low Coal Production (NEW NIGERIAN, 26 Aug 80).....	72
Briefs	
Sokoto Rice Shortage	73
Kaduna Oil on Sale	73
Fertile Land Identified	74
Army 'Neglected' Police	74
Security Checks at Airports	74
Local Languages Question	74
Textile Wages Up	75
Immigration Control	75
System to Forestall Voting Irregularities	76
Survey of Exporters	76
Textile Mill Expansion	76
States To Finance Airports	77

SENEGAL

Reforms To Improve Economy's Efficiency Instituted (WEST AFRICA, 8 Sep 80).....	78
--	----

SEYCHELLES

Ties With Progressive Arab States To Be Strengthened (NATION, 1 Sep 80).....	80
---	----

Pioneers' Success at Algerian Youth Camp Reported (NATION, 3 Sep 80)	82
Minister Explains Outer Island Development Plan (NATION, 30 Aug 80).....	85
Briefs	
Desroches Airstrip	87
Message to Libyans	87
Tractors From Korea	87
SIERRA LEONE	
Briefs	
Moscow Link Established	89
SOUTH AFRICA	
Police Minister Gives Strong Warning on Inter-Group Disorder (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 10 Sep 80).....	90
Colored Nominee to President's Council Accepts (Murray McNally; THE CITIZEN, 11 Sep 80).....	91
Confrontation Developing in Natal Labor Party (Omar Badsha; MUSLIM NEWS, 22 Aug 80).....	92
Transvaal Farmers Criticize Homelands Consolidation Policy (Johan Kloppers; THE CITIZEN, 11 Sep 80).....	94
Land Use Survey of Natal, Kwazulu To Be Made (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 10 Sep 80).....	95
Briefs	
Defense Advisory Council Meeting	96
RNP Election Plans	96
PFP-Inkatha Liaison Committee	96
Death of Transkei Detainee	97
Transkei Defense Force	97
Black Authors Book Unbanned	97
Opposition to Multiracial Facilities	98
Crime on Railways Survey	98
Maize Trade With Taiwan	98
Wheat Price Increase	98
Steel Plant Expansion	99

UGANDA

Changes Urged in Livestock Industry To Help in Food Problems (Editorial; UGANDA TIMES, 29 Aug 80).....	100
---	-----

Briefs Gun Smugglers' Threat	102
---------------------------------	-----

ZAIRE

Mobutu Comments on Chad After Giacard Meeting (AFP, 11 Sep 80).....	103
--	-----

Decrees Approve Mobutu Plan, Order Census (AZAP, 8 Sep 80).....	104
--	-----

Briefs Appointments in FAZ	108
-------------------------------	-----

ZAMBIA

Mumuka Says State Committed to Defense (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 5 Sep 80).....	109
--	-----

Party-Tribal Relationship Explained (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 Sep 80).....	110
---	-----

Chiefs Urged To Support Decisions
Power of Chiefs Sapped, Editorial

Government To Revamp IPD Program (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Sep 80).....	112
--	-----

Madrid Meeting Expected To Revive Detente (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Sep 80).....	114
--	-----

Move To Introduce New Kwacha Notes Snagged (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Sep 80).....	116
---	-----

PAA Chairman Pledges To Set Up Humanism School (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 9 Sep 80).....	117
--	-----

Problems of Students Studying in Romania Reported (Robby Makayi; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	118
--	-----

Ministry Turned Down EEC Doctors Offer (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Sep 80).....	119
--	-----

Zambianization Committee Moves To Speed Up Programs (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Sep 80).....	120
We Are Not Beggars, Says Nyirenda (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 Sep 80).....	121
Matipa Hails Korea for Supporting Oppressed Masses (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	122
Reportage on Soviet Delegation's Visits (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5, 6 Sep 80).....	123
Copperbelt Visited Soap Factory, Other Visits	
Chona Urges Soviets To Increase Liberation Aid (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Sep 80).....	125
Kapulu Appeals To Soviets for Help (THE HERALD, 9 Sep 80).....	126
Party To Take Over 'TIMES' on October 1 (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 10 Sep 80).....	127
Attack on Press 'Unfounded' (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Sep 80).....	128
Professor's Attack on Press Reviewed (Franklin Tembo; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	130
Reliance on Foreign Food Aid Rapped (Editorial; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Sep 80).....	133
Government Urged To Declare Imusho Disaster Area (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Sep 80).....	135
Nampundwe Miners Strike Over Poor Houses (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Sep 80).....	136
Increase Food Output, Zulu Urges ZNDF (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 5 Sep 80).....	137
International Market Price Blamed for Wasted Cotton (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	138
NCSR To Establish Textile Research Lab (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 9 Sep 80).....	141

Mining Industry Trains Local Nurses (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 9 Sep 80).....	143
ZCF To Discuss Coops Unions (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 Sep 80).....	144
Nonunion Press Statements on Wages Banned (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Sep 80).....	145
Workers New Wages Ratified (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	146
Mining Industry Faces Manpower Crisis (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Sep 80).....	147
Zambianization of Mining Industry Obstructed (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 10 Sep 80).....	148
Mokambo Copper Mine Operations To Resume (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 11 Sep 80).....	150
New Cobalt Plant To Boost Output (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 Sep 80).....	151
New Nitrogen Chemicals Plant Needs Money (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Sep 80).....	152
Declining Copper Industry Profits Reported (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Sep 80).....	153
Demoralization of Maize Producers Alleged (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 8 Sep 80).....	154
Local Maize Farmers Expected To Produce Four Million Bags (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 11 Sep 80).....	155
Briefs	
Phiri Criticizes 'TIMES'	156
RCM Cobalt Talks	156
Surplus Cotton Exported	157
Labor Policies Saluted	157
Yellow Maize Sparks Protest	157
Four Coops Fail	158
New Soli Chief	158
Civil Servants Union	158
Participation in Fairs	158
Termites Research	159
UNIP Takes Over 'ZAMBIA TIMES'	159
Canadian Rail Project Aid	159

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Satisfied With Return of Peace (THE HERALD, 9 Sep 80).....	160
Marere Urges Confidence Vote for ZANU (PF) (THE HERALD, 8 Sep 80).....	162
ZANU Will Not Contest Urban Polls (THE HERALD, 9 Sep 80).....	163
St Mary's Area Poll Nullified (THE HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....	164
Reportage on Plan To Relocate 'Guerrillas' to Chitungwiza (THE HERALD, various dates).....	165
Government Backing Fears of Residents Homes Taken Over Unanswered Questions, Editorial	
Proposed Move of Guerrillas to Chitungwiza Explained (THE HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	169
Easing of Tension in Moko Reported (THE HERALD, various dates).....	172
Informal Talks Credited Nhongo Visit, Editorial	
Minister Labels Journalists Union as 'Racial Body' (THE HERALD, 5 Sep 80).....	175
Women's Liberation, Equality Discussed (Francis Mdlongwa; THE HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	177
Role for Traditional Healers in Hospitals Planned (THE HERALD, 9, 10 Sep 80).....	178
Talents Valued 'Lively Debate' Anticipated, Editorial Ntopa Hits Union Split	
Teacher Shortage Hits Rural Areas (THE HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....	181

Investors Not Shy of Zimbabwe (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	182
Mugabe Warns Private Sector Against Exploitation of People (THE HERALD, 9 Sep 80).....	183
Sally Mugabe Calls for Curb on Lohola Pay (THE HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....	186
YNCA Cash Crisis Closes Down School (THE HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....	187
Workers' Claim to Soti Land Honored (THE HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	188
Topics Discussed at Economic Symposium Reported (THE HERALD, 10 Sep 80).....	189
Higher Reconstruction Costs Anticipated (THE HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	193
Electrification of Rail Line Is Underway (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	195
Sengwe Coal Mine Plan Revealed (THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD, 11 Sep 80).....	196
Briefs	
New Amnesty Exercise	197
Salisbury To Attend Forum	197
UANC Criticisms	197
Amnesty Extended	198
Abduction Charges Dropped	198
Move Into Chitungwiza	198
Demonstration Against 'HERALD'	199
Irish Aid Team	199
Matabele and Healers Quit Association	199
Gas Shortage Over	199
North Korea Buys Houses	200
ZANU (PF) Magazine	200
Economics Symposium	200
Nkomo Opposes Violence	200
Inquiry on Prices	200
Plan for Refugees	201
Students Study in Togo	201
Future of ZANU Probe	201
Train Crash Probe	202
Policeman Killed	202
Funds for Foreign Ministry	202
Funds for Civil Service	202

MUGABE SUPPORTS SWAPO STAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] SWAPO was "very positive" and "forthcoming" in wanting talks with the South African Government over the future of Namibia, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

Interviewed on Zimbabwe Television, the Prime Minister said, however, that South Africa appeared to be reluctant over talks, in contrast to the Angolan-based guerrilla movement.

Zimbabwe's position was still that it was prepared to play host to "any conference the parties might want to hold."

Zimbabwe's recent severing of diplomatic links with South Africa had been a "political decision," and a gesture of the country's "friendship with the struggling people of South Africa."

The severing might not bring change to South Africa, but would be "comfort to the millions suffering under the Pretoria regime."

He believed that in the final analysis, it would be the people of South Africa who would determine the future course of events there.

Should South Africa sever trade links with Zimbabwe, it would place Zimbabwe in a difficult economic situation, but he did not believe Zimbabwe would "die" economically.

He hoped South Africa would never take such an "ugly" course, but if it did, it would have to realise that South Africa had significantly more cash invested in Zimbabwe than Zimbabwe had in South Africa.

He promised a policy of "peaceful co-existence" with South Africa, as long as the country did not do anything "that can be construed by us as an act of aggression or an attempt at aggression."

EASING OF ZAMBIA-ZAIRIAN TENSION PROPOSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA (in English) 1 Sep. 81 / p. 1

[Cont.]

By Times Reporter
ACTING Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Lambert Goma (above) yesterday called for the removal of tension between Zambia and Zaire so that both countries could concentrate on development.

Speaking in his office when he received credentials from the new Zairian ambassador to Zambia, Mr Bombete Mufingo Likaki, Prof Goma said the interests of the two countries could not be served by conflict.

He told Mr Bombete, who will be responsible for the Zambia-Zaire Joint permanent commission in Ndola that one of the principal causes of conflicts among nations was the distortion of facts about each other.

"Our two countries have existed side by side as neighbours from time immemorial. It is clear that the best interests of our two countries cannot be served by conflict and this is why I welcome your visit," he said.

Prof Goma, who is Minister of Education and Culture, said Pres Jerry Rusesha and President Sese Seko were trying to bring brotherly relations between the two countries and peoples.

He hoped that during Mr Bombete's stay in Zambia the two sides would work hard in making it possible for the peoples to understand each other better.

"Only then can we help to remove possibilities of misunderstanding and distortion."

"We on our part will do everything possible to enable you to know us well and to make you feel at home so that you can serve your country and Zambia well," he said.

Mr Bombete said relations between the two nations were brotherly. "Shaba province is a replica of the Copperbelt Province."

"Whatever differences, it is the duty of us diplomats in Zambia and Zaire to remove them in relation to the cooperation set up by President Kaunda and President Mobutu."

"Whatever problems along our borders and movement of people and goods, our two Heads of State have always done their best to preserve the interests of the two countries."

"We will do all our best to conform to the rules of the Geneva Conference and rules of agreement between our two peoples," he said.

He added: "We will abide by the jurisdiction of the Copperbelt Province to maintain trade between Zambia and Zaire."

AFRICAN VIEW OF BRANDT COMMISSION GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1778-1780

(Text)

An African reaction to the much-discussed Brandt Commission Report was given by Adedayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, to a conference organised by the Institute of Development Studies in Sussex, England. We print some extracts from his address.

WHEN the Commission recommends massive transfer of financial resources to enable the developing countries to develop minerals and energy as well as buy manufactured goods from the industrial countries, it is not recommending anything different from the present practice. This is because the minerals and energy will be for the factories of the north while the developing countries will continue to import manufactured goods and pay for the massive transfer of resources with the declining incomes from the export of raw materials and energy.

In any case, any recommendation of massive transfer of financial resources to African countries with a view to enabling them to purchase capital goods and intermediate inputs will obviously be overlooking the problem of production and organisational capacity. But in saying this, I am not saying that African countries do not need aid and other financial assistance. What I am saying is that such assistance must be related to their capacity, meaning

indigenous capacity, to organise and manage investments.

With respect to access to markets, I should like to stress again that African countries do not yet have the capability to take advantage of such offers except we have in mind the capability of the transnational corporations to organise production and take such advantages.

Transfer to whom

So it is with the problem of transfer of technology. Each time people talk about transfer of technology, our usual reaction is: transfer to whom? Where are the engineers and technologists that are to accept, understand, absorb and apply such technologies with a view to solving existing problems and developing them to make them part of production capability of African countries?

While the Commission stresses the

interdependence of the world economy and the mutual interests of the North and the South. I am a bit worried that most of the stress is still on the interdependence and mutual interests as they are known today. Yet such interdependence and mutual interests are responsible for the unenviable position in which the developing countries in general and the African ones in particular find themselves in the connection. I should like to say that one does not need to be a man of the left to understand that if genuine interdependence is to be established, then some delinking is inevitable.

The leads me to a fundamental question in the analysis and hence the presupposition of the Commission. This is the fact that one of the adverse factors confronting the developing countries in general and the African ones in particular is the belief that three-quarters of the world can continue indefinitely to export a limited group of commodities to the remaining one-quarter of the world. Yet we continue to argue that the markets of Western Europe must be continued to be opened to the goods both raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured of the Third World. Even if such goods do not compete adversely with the factories and farms of the industrial countries of the Western World, there is definitely a limit to their absorptive capacity. I wish we could give more attention to the geographical and community constraints that confront the Third World.

In this connection, we need to re-examine the historical role of external trade in the development process. As Sir Arthur Lewis has again recently reminded us, it is an error to think that the engine of growth is the external market. Many a country with a powerful resistance to the desire to attack their poverty and equip the indigenous people with the enhanced capacity which they need, not only to be able to produce but also to be able to participate meaningfully in the development process. Indeed, in the mining sector, for example, where considerable sums are being poured in to exploit the minerals, we cannot afford to continue to ignore the domestic and regional markets with their underdeveloped agriculture and the consequent low level of income of the majority of the people. Hence, we need to concentrate on the need to develop the agricultural raw materials and the minerals, including energy to feed the domestic and regional factories so as to produce goods for the domestic and regional markets.

Need for entrepreneurs

To do these effectively we need the men and women to act as the entrepreneurs, the managers and the highly motivated work force, and the appropriate technology. Now, if the North is to show genuine solidarity with us, they will provide the necessary facilities for us to acquire the skills necessary both in the business and the technological fields without insisting on a continuous supply of raw materials, minerals, energy and payment of loans in the short-term as a condition.

Finally, this is particularly so in the countries of Africa. If they are to achieve their proclaimed objectives of self-reliance in economic development and of equal and equitable partnership in the management of international economic relations, they have no choice but to build a viable domestic economy through the internalisation at the national, subregional and regional levels of the factors of production, distribution and consumption.

From the foregoing, it is clear that while the Commission is right in advocating more aid and technical assistance, it has ignored their relevance to the fundamental need of African countries — the necessity to internalise the factors of production, distribution and consumption through the establishment and use at national, subregional and regional levels the institutions for the training of the required entrepreneurs, managers, scientists, engineers and technologists, marketing specialists, etc., and by developing the domestic and regional markets through the establishment of transport and communication links, monetary and financial arrangements and of joint production and distribution enterprises. If these are done, there will be no fault that a new industrial revolution will have been initiated. Whereas a continuation of the present course of the dead will never lead to the establishment of a new and a whole enormous human and material resources will continue to be wasted.

What no explicit assumptions have been indicated by the Commission, it is possible to infer some underlying assumptions from the recommendations.

Thus from the predominant role given to external trade in particular financial

resources. It is fair to assume that the Commission was in no doubt about the dominant role of foreign financial resources. This will of course be true if one also assumes that the developing countries will continue to buy to the extent of the past and export services, the capital equipment, the manufactured goods and even the food and agricultural stuffs which they will need. However, except in the short-term, to recommend the continuation of such a policy will be tantamount to recommending suicide for the developing countries of Africa.

Growing demands

Let us see why. It has been estimated that the population of Africa will increase from 406m. in 1975 to 827m. in 2000. Taking into account the composition of such a population, it is easy to imagine the implications for the demand for potable water, food, clothing, milk, shelter, school buildings and equipment, including paper, pencils, pens, chalk, medical facilities and products, transport facilities and equipment not to talk about the requirements for coping with rapid urbanisation. If the goods and services for satisfying all these needs were to be imported, from where will the African countries find the money? Thus, African countries have no choice but to turn inward nationally, subregionally and regionally in the context of national and collective self-reliance. And this will be consonant with historical experience of economic growth and development all over the world.

Contrary belief

Another hidden assumption of the commission is that domestic efforts are subordinate to international efforts. This assumption is borne out by the Commission's desire "to pay attention to the responsibilities of developing countries in their domestic policies, to match the effort for international economic and social

justice with efforts to promote the same ends among their own populations". We take a contrary view. Our view is that while the external environment is important and could sometimes be crucial for the development of the developing countries, the prime mover of their development is to be found at the domestic, subregional and regional levels in the development and use of their natural human and material resources, financial resources and markets. Indeed, no nation has ever developed and can develop without a secure domestic base in the areas of production, distribution and consumption since whenever the external environment becomes turbulent and extremely hostile, the national market provides the support and the reserve position.

In saying this, I am not underestimating the size and the complexity of the task confronting African countries if they want to initiate and sustain self-reliant development. Frankly speaking, the task is enormous. But they have no other choice since it is by pursuing the path of self-reliant and self-sustaining development that they can contribute meaningfully to the creation and sustenance of a new international order. In pursuing that goal, autonomous action is more important than pleas for concessions!

Yet another assumption of the Commission is that development finance means the currencies of the industrial countries, especially of the West. As I said a few minutes ago, the demand for these currencies derives from the demand for the goods and services which they will enable us to procure. Thus the immediate problem confronting African countries is how to organise themselves singly and collectively so that they may be in a position to produce such goods and services. The point is that the present arrangement and recommendation for its continuation will perpetuate the vicious circle in which these countries are at present borrowing for the exploration and development of natural resources for export to the countries of the North and the consequent increase in debt burden followed by calls for debt reduction or cancellation.

NEW ADB EXECUTIVE MUNG'OMBA PROFILED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1767, 1763

[Text] Douglas Ngwube introduces the new Executive President of the African Development Bank group

ON SEPTEMBER 1 Mr. Willis D. Mung'omba, 41, a Zambian lawyer and former senior bank executive of Standard Chartered Bank, London, was sworn in as Executive President of the African Development Bank Group, which means that for the next five years, Mr. Mung'omba will run the affairs of the group, made up of the African Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Fund (the ADB's soft loan affiliate) and the Nigerian Trust Fund.

Around 1982 more than 20 non-members of the OAU, mostly capital-exporting countries of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and the Americas, will become members of the bank. The considerable increase in the capital resources of the bank which the new membership will bring about, will allow additional more management and operational headquarter.

Mr. Mung'omba's best human qualities for the great challenges of the future, are perhaps his sharp analytical mind which gets very quickly to the roots of any problem and comes out equally fast with solutions, a relaxed style, good sense of humour and exterior calm which seem to mask a very tough interior and character which will not be easily diverted when moral issues of right and wrong are involved, and an ability to listen, with a great deal of tolerance, to views contrary to his.

More important is his diplomatic skill particularly in handling multilateral questions. His undergraduate friend and former acting President of the Bank, Mr. G. E. Gondwe, spoke about him (Mr. Mung'omba) as "a professional of the highest diplomatic skill".

Religious man

Very close to his family, the new president admits that one of the strongest influences in his early life was his father who wanted him to be a priest. "My father strongly felt that nothing would be better for me than a good degree in Theology," said Mr. Mung'omba. He took his first degree in social sciences at Makerere University and a Bachelor of Laws degree, specialising in International Law, at the University of London. Religion played an important role in moulding his character as a child. His parents were staunch Protestants and deeply religious. His strict religious upbringing made him sensitive to human problems.

Raised in a middle class, common family of eight, all of them professionals, he regards himself as liberal in his philosophy and shuns political tags. A deeply committed Pan-Africanist, he frowns at the African colonial linguistic groupings and blocs: Anglophone, Francophone, etc. "I

regard all Africans as one, with a common destiny. I will discourage any tendency towards such groupings in the ADB," he said with a great emphasis.

He has been a successful lawyer and banker. A much travelled man he has represented his country, Zambia, in many of the major international conferences of the World Bank group, the African Development Bank group and other bodies. He was an Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund — (IMF) from 1976 to 1978, and Minister Counsellor of Economic Affairs at the Zambian Embassy in Washington D.C. From 1968-1970 he was in the Zambian Diplomatic Service and was a Senior Political Officer of the Zambian Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

Fast player

He loves fast games of tennis and squash and swimming and finds great relaxation in reading, particularly biographies and in traditional African music. He is a non-smoker and a teetotaler. Married in 1967, he refers to his wife, Linda Eleanor, who also read law at London University and is a specialist in company law, as his "tower of strength"; they have two children.

Tall, elegant, charming and extremely polite, Mr. Mungomba prefers to deal with all those who work with him on a first name basis. He is a good listener without any pretensions or complexes, though he can be bored by long statements; he himself is a crisp articulate speaker with a very succinct style of answering. To borrow an appropriate Yorkshire phrase, it looks as if the ADB has found itself "a good round shilling."

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DIEGO ISLANDERS COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO SEYCHELLES REPORTED

Victoria NATION in French 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Following a week's visit in Seychelles, the delegation of Diego Garcia islanders left yesterday morning. The spokesman of the group, Elie Michel, described the stay as "very positive and fruitful."

The delegation, comprised of representatives of the "Ilois Committee" and the Mauritius Fraternal Organisation, met over the weekend Diego Garcia natives now living in Seychelles and persons who once worked on Diego.

About 300 persons (150 of them Diego natives) came to National House to register. The registration drive will continue throughout September.

An "Ilois Committee" was formed and will undertake to register those who were unable to meet Mr Michel's delegation. This committee, headed by Marie France Louise, will forward a complete list of Diego islander (and those who worked on the island) to the British Government and will work closely with the Mauritian committee.

Elie Michel told our reporter that the delegation was deeply touched by its reception in Seychelles. "Our visit here was very fruitful and encouraging. Seychelles has done much for the Diego islanders, who have been integrated into Seychellois society, which has completely assimilated them. This deeply touched us," he said.

The spokesman also reminded that the campaign to mobilize and publicize the islanders' cause will continue on the regional level when a group of Diego islanders visits Rodrigues, Madagascar, and Tanzania in the near future. He also stressed that the "Ilois Committee" of Mauritius will organize a hunger strike beginning 21 September.

CSU: 4420

PURPOSE, EFFECTIVENESS OF ECOWAS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1776, 1777

[Article by John Kwadjo: "Collective Self-Reliance...or Collective Neo-Colonialism?"]

(Text)

John Kwadjo, writing from Prague, puts some questions about the interpretation of ECOWAS.

SINCE the signing in Lagos on May 28, 1975 of a treaty designed to establish an Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) quite a lot has been said about the benefits such a community was to provide West African states in their socio-economic developmental efforts. Some leaders in West Africa have hailed it by pointing out that "by this historic treaty, the first steps were taken towards the achievement of an accelerated and sustained economic development of the region and the creation of a homogenous society, leading to the unity of the countries of West Africa". Accelerated and sustained economic development is certainly a most desired goal for the countries of West Africa. However, just how an economic community will provide them is not stated.

If anything at all has been said about just how ECOWAS is to assist in the monumental socio-economic problems inherited by the West African countries from their colonial past as well as the neo-colonialist policies the vast majority of them are undertaking today, it is simply one or the other variation of the so-called

"larger market" arguments traditionally advanced by bourgeois economists for "regional integration". An important participant in the drafting of the Treaty pointed out at a lecture in Accra that:

"For a country like Ghana, and for all the other countries for that matter, the main advantage of (ECOWAS) lies in the large market to be created. From operating within a market of say, in the case of The Gambia of 364,000 people, of Ghana of 9.6 million people or even Nigeria of some 69 million people, we will have all opened to us a market of about 120 million people or more."

Even without going into any of the arguments related to whether 120 million people in West Africa necessarily provide "effective demand" or any other such arguments, it suffices to say that for many proponents of ECOWAS this is a very tangible reason for its establishment. Professor V. P. Diejomvoh, of Lagos University in his presidential address to the West African Economic Association, said: "It will be necessary in the interim 1980-83 to identify regional and sub-regional

projects in all sectors of the economy that could be shared among ECOWAS countries for inclusion in their 1985-90 plans. It is also necessary to identify how lines of existing production can be expanded in different countries to cater for parts or the whole of the ECOWAS market.

Scale or mode?

Now this kind of argument or its other variant demagogically referred to as "collect self-reliance" proposes that the dependent economies of West Africa are ill poised to expand production, that the main difficulty inhibiting such expansion is the smallness of their domestic markets to absorb the great quantities of commodities each would produce, in other words, the so-called advantages of "economies-of-scale" by which it is asserted that large-scale production will become a viable proposition if it can take advantage of a large-enough market, thus making the unit-cost of a commodity low while the factory or the industry as a whole will then be able to produce at "economic levels" because of the larger market it can produce for. But the problem of production in West Africa can hardly be so simplified. Such an attempt is therefore a transparent effort to side-step the principal question of the "mode of production" in most West African socio-economic arrangements as they stand today.

It is, therefore, quite unnecessary to stress the superficial nature of such postulations in the context of West African economies precisely because the facts of West African political economy clearly point to the contrary. What is of significance is the fact that not even the Treaty itself nor the abolitionists of ECOWAS have been able to demonstrate just how ECOWAS is expected to help the West African economies to break their age-old dependence on imperialism as the crucial first step towards making their economies self-sustaining and accelerating development in their various countries.

In the words of the Treaty, the aim of ECOWAS is to: "Promote cooperation and development in the fields of economic activity particularly in the fields of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy,

agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions and in social and cultural matters for the purpose of raising the standard of living of its people, of increasing and maintaining economic stability, of fostering closer relations among its members and of contributing to the progress and development of the African continent". These are fine words with which nobody will disagree. But such fine words might as well be said for an organisation like the European Economic Community as well. The point is that not even the statement of purpose betrays the remotest sensitivity to the fundamental issue as far as West Africa today is concerned i.e. the fact that the vast majority of the countries are still neo-colonies pathetically dependent on the transnational corporations even to balance their budgets.

Matter of domination

If, as is the case in most West African countries, industry, transport, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, are dominated almost completely by transnational corporations and the monopolies in general, who are there primarily for the super-profits they are reaping, there can only be one of the two obvious conclusions: (a) either that the transnational corporations do not find such "integration" profitable, in which case the issue will continue to remain hardly worth the paper it is written on; or (b) they find such "integration" profitable and therefore are willing to undertake them.

Whichever is the case it is difficult to see how such cooperation will be "for the purpose of raising the standard of living of its (West African) peoples", since investment by the monopolies in West Africa has never been known to be for such purposes.

If one notes, for example, that the total amount of profits siphoned from African countries by the monopolies between 1969 and 1975 was \$12bn. while the amount invested in Africa at the same period was only \$6.6bn., it becomes clear that the \$5.4bn. difference has a great deal to do with the continuing inability of African

governments to "raise the standard of living of their peoples".

French monopolies control 93.7 per cent of Niger's economy; 87.4 per cent of Senegal's and 80 per cent of Ivory Coast's economy; according to 1974 UN sources on transnational corporations, British monopolies control 87 per cent of The Gambia's economy; 84.4 per cent of that of Sierra Leone.

In Nigeria, foreign monopolies continue to control 65 per cent of all industrial investment and a similar percentage holds true for Ghana as well. If, therefore, there is to be industrial cooperation among West African states, just whose industries are expected to be involved in such cooperation? And for whose benefit as things currently stand?

Nor does it make sense to argue that coming together in a West African economic community is expected then to enable the peoples of the West African countries to control their economies, as the new economies that are to be "brought together" are dependent on foreign control. In any case, this is not even what the apologists for ECOWAS say. So the whole question of foreign control over West African economies is simply swept under the carpet in the newly-found enthusiasm in establishing the ECOWAS. And "collective-self-reliance" is clearly "collective-neo-colonialism".

If, therefore, the provision of "large-markets" of 120m. or more people is the basic economic reason given for the establishment of ECOWAS, while the majority of the West African economies are dominated by foreign monopolies, then it can only be the case that the foreign monopolies in their grand strategy for expansion and increased profits in the 80s will require "larger markets" to maximise their profits.

But unlike the period before the 60s when the foreign monopolies did these things directly by colonialist practices of their governments in the region, these are different times. These are the times when most of the West African states have obtained formal independence without making structural and democratic changes in their social, economic and political situations. That must explain why the monopolies use such indirect means as ECOWAS to implement policies favour-

able to them: such indirect means are precisely a part of what neo-colonialism is all about today.

ECOWAS is, in comparison to the more direct Lome Convention mechanism, a method by which imperialism is seeking to use the West African states themselves to perpetuate such dependency relations. The aim here is to use some of the more economically powerful ones among them as a conduit for what essentially amounts to collective neo-colonialism.

In this respect it is necessary to recall that for almost all the West African countries, their imperial past ensures that almost every economic issue — domestic production, trade (both internal and external), foreign exchange, investments in new enterprises, is intimately affected by the world economy's structure and fortunes. This dependence remains the single most crucial factor affecting their ability to make any significant changes in the lives of their peoples.

Since this structural dependence is at the roots of the calculations upon which the economic perspectives of ECOWAS are based, it stands to reason that the developmental models that imperialism is seeking to lure the West African states into imposing on themselves are those which ensure their continuing existence as appendages of the international capitalist system. The significance of the ECOWAS arrangement is therefore that it provides the sanctity of law for this arrangement.

Options still available

At the same time, it needs to be pointed out that intra-African trade and increased cooperation in general and intra-West African economic cooperation in particular need not necessarily lead to such increased dependence. Indeed, among the options still available for the West African countries in any genuine efforts to break the stranglehold of imperialism on their economies, increased cooperation among themselves, as well as the diversification of their economic relations including strengthening their economic ties with the countries of the socialist community, stand out as important possibilities. It should be

noted, however, that strengthening economic relations with the countries of the socialist community is not because the socialist countries seek to supplant the EEC or other such imperialist organisations as a market and supplier, but primarily because the socialist countries provide the essential political and material counterweight to the power of world capitalism; a counterweight that historically has proved essential in all struggles to the developing countries for genuine economic and social liberation.

The critique of the ECOWAS, therefore is not simply that it seeks cooperation among West African states, but that the domestic prerequisites in the vast majority of the West African countries do not as yet exist to make such cooperation beneficial to the peoples of their countries. It is the

absence of such prerequisites, including a democratic, social and political base as well as the ideological clarity (that such deep-going social transformation entails) which will enable each of the West African countries to mount sustained resistance to the manoeuvres of imperialism, maintain principled positions in negotiations and actively explore and implement alternative options, that make ECOWAS the hollow arrangement that it has been. Thus, since the ECOWAS is being established with the current socio-economic structures of the West African states, and since these structures are themselves dependent on imperialism, the main beneficiary of such cooperation can only be the imperialist countries which sponsor and develop it.

BOOK ANALYZING ECA REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1756, 1757

[Review by D.W.]

[Text] **Regionalism Reconsidered: the Economic Commission for Africa** by *Isebill V. Gruhn* (Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado; \$20)

ONLY AN EXPERT in such matters can now keep track of the bodies concerned with economic co-operation between African states. They range from UMOA (the franc zone monetary union) or the African Groundnut Council to the West African Rice Development Association, the West African Clearing House, or the African Development Bank. But behind many of these, including one of the most important, ECOWAS — the 16-nation Economic Community of West African States — is ECA, the UN Economic Commission for Africa. A central point of Professor Gruhn's critical study of this organisation is that because of its weaknesses, particularly the political ones, it is now not given credit for the modest achievements it can justly claim in building inter-state economic organisations in Africa.

Professor Gruhn has both a theoretical and a practical objective. Her book explores the nature and possible value of regional economic co-operation or integration — she carefully distinguishes between the two — in the world today. It examines, for example, the theories of Dr. Nkrumah — who regarded limited arrangements in Africa as hostile to his continental ideas — as well as the different positions of Presidents Nyerere and Senghor. It rightly emphasises the earlier view that because the African states were new and mostly artificial they would find economic co-operation easier than did long-established states; the opposite has proved to be true partly because of their

colonial heritage. Almost in passing it makes the essential point that customs unions and the like have much more chance of success if they are built on to a reasonable level of existing trade, and that the whole optimistic and easy idea of "regional integration" was untested.

The book examines, too, the ideas of national self-reliance, and then the "infatuation," as it rightly says, of the poorer countries with the "New International Economic Order" (NIEO), as more promising an answer to their economic problems than economic arrangements among themselves: an answer now pursued relentlessly in countless international gatherings. The book concludes, however, that it is this infatuation which now makes African regional arrangements more necessary than ever, as supplements, not alternatives, to the NIEO. And ECA, battle-scarred, is there to "translate the rhetoric" of the NIEO into a real programme for Africa.

Professor Gruhn does not really question the assumption that Africa as a whole, rather than the more "manageable" sub-regions, such as that covered by ECOWAS, is the natural unit for economic co-operation. Nor is she more successful than other champions of the NIEO in explaining exactly what it means, beyond admitting that its advocates tend to place too much emphasis on the "transfer of resources" — which usually means grants of money from the richer to the poorer states. But she consistently emphasises that no

international arrangement — and certainly not the transfer of money — can compensate for internal administrative and managerial weaknesses or for social obstacles to economic development in individual states — regional co-operation might mean that "national incapacities are simply transferred into the regional realism".

The greater part of the book, however, is taken up with an examination of how ECA has worked since its establishment in 1958 — *before* most African states became independent. It rightly argues that the ECA has tried to do too much with inadequate funds. It also claims that the body has lacked clear direction and has been almost "random" in the tasks it has selected. In staff, too, numbers have been inadequate, and, particularly as they became "Africanised", they have been too "generalist" in qualifications, and have sometimes been politically suspect by their own governments. Above all ECA has always been part of the cumbersome UN system (the "maze"). Yet its relations with the UN specialised agencies working in Africa — FAO, WHO, etc. — with which African governments often have close links and which can often call on more expert staff than can ECA, have never been clearly defined.

In other words, Professor Gruhn claims, ECA never chose between the alternative roles open to it: "It could devote itself to administering all UN development projects in Africa; for instance, it could have its Industrial Development division work in collaboration with UNIDO and act as the latter's administrative arm in Africa. Or it could confine itself to research, feasibility studies, project development, and the staffing and funding of inter-African industrial development projects: all such projects involving more than one African country, either in their planning or in their execution, would be dealt with by the ECA.

It could concern itself with — or sectoral development, regardless of whether it is a project of concern to one African state or to several. In this last case, the ECA would not duplicate the work of UNIDO or the FAO, but rather would serve to co-ordinate the activities of the specialised agencies.

Perhaps the book oversimplifies these issues. But it is surely right to suggest that ECA should now concentrate on activities which facilitate "African inter-state activities" and on being a continental "think-tank". It should avoid the appearance of competition with UN specialised agencies and abandon the idea of becoming the UN's "arm for all its African activities" (the evidence that ECA ever had this ambition, however, is thin). Certainly ECA should change its reputation of being a producer of "studies" (even if many are excellent) and engage in more, if limited, "action".

Gardiner's gift

After the brief tenure of Mekki Abbas, Robert Gardiner became ECA's Executive Secretary. He gave the organisation its moderate, pragmatic character, its emphasis on Africa's need for information on which to base action (provision of statistics and training for statisticians has been a main feature of its work), on the training of manpower at many levels, and on securing help, including funds, from the industrialised countries. The book, half in admiration, half in exasperation, calls him a "gentleman" (Professor Gruhn works at the University of California); but it questions the efficacy of his personal style of work. It admits, however, that, as his successor, Dr. Adebayo Adedeji — of whose qualifications Dr. Gruhn speaks highly — put it, Gardiner had created "an instrument of great potential in the hands of member states". ECA has always been only as useful as the member states care to make it. But for Professor Adebayo now, Professor Gruhn asserts, the problems of "staff and direction" must be paramount.

Of special interest is the book's discussion of the ECA "sub-regions", among which the West African, based at Niamey (more than once misspelled in the book) has become the nucleus for ECOWAS. But citizens of the countries concerned, who may be unaware of any impact these bodies have had on their progress, may be surprised to learn of the parallel development of the United Nations International Multidisciplinary Develop-

ment Advisory Teams (UNDATs), and of the transformation of the ECA sub-regional offices into "Multi-National Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOs)".

Professor Gruhn has worked on this study for many years, has spent some time with ECA at Addis Ababa, and has had discussions with Robert Gardiner and a large number of senior ECA officials. It is not clear, however, whether the views about ECA which she attributes to African governments are based solely on published sources and on deduction, or whether she had interviews as the basis of her information but the views are authentic enough.

She does not, however, stress the cynical view that the indifference of African politicians to ECA has been partly, at least, based on its lack of capital to transfer to their governments.

There are few misprints and the book is reasonably free of American ideological rigour, even if too many processes are "ongoing" and there are some superlatively optimistic initiatives — "to internationally spread" is one. Careful research has ensured that there are few inaccuracies. But the African Development Bank is not confined to Black African countries, Dr Nkrumah was not Ghana's first Head of State, and OCAM is wrongly defined.

It is somewhat misleading to describe Diallo Telli, the former Secretary-General of OAU, as "francophone" in the discussion of the rivalry between OAU and ECA which the book rightly sees as one of ECA's great problems. He was a Guinean and was at OAU when his government — which later was responsible for his death — was at bitter odds with almost all the

important francophone governments, although these, too, were, it is true, largely hostile to ECA. Nor was ECA "down the road" from OAU in Addis Ababa. Symbolically it was on the other side of the city, and the book might have noted the great contrast in size between the great ECA building and the modest OAU headquarters, which helped to emphasise to Diallo Telli that the UN body, unlike his own, had a reliable income from the UN, mostly from non-African and "imperialist" sources. It is probably right, however, to suggest that the theoretically sound, decision that OAU should regard ECA as its agent for economic matters (an agreement never fully implemented) may only have aggravated the disabilities of each. Whether the arrangement strengthened ECA by removing political argument to OAU, leaving ECA to get on with its technical work, is uncertain, since it has meant a lack of political backing for ECA. In her comparison of ECA and the corresponding Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) — to ECA's disadvantage — Professor Gruhn makes the point that ECLA, under Prebisch, became a voice for Latin America, although like ECA it was a UN body, supplanting the Organisation of American States, which, theoretically an OAU-type body, was regarded as US-dominated.

Among other information given in the useful appendices is a summary of ECA budgets for 1979-80 and 81 — a fall from \$12.2m. in the first year to \$8.7m. in the third, and a list of the 24 ECA-sponsored bodies, with their locations, and the five more similar bodies yet to be fully established.

DW

CEAO TRADE PATTERNS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 15 Sep 80 pp 1749, 1751

(Article by Alex Rondoo)

(Text) Alex Rondoo continues his series of articles on Francophone West Africa.

UNLIKE MOST other regional organisations or informal groupings, the one that comprises France's former colonies started with a common currency and then progressed to the creation of trading communities. Central Africa took up the challenge first, shortly after independence, by forming the *Union Douanière des Etats de L'Afrique Centrale*, UDEAC, while in West Africa the CEAO, *Communauté Economique de L'Afrique de L'Ouest*, came into being more than a decade later. In the meantime, there had been the abortive Mali Federation between Senegal and Mali. Ivory Coast then acted as godfather to the creation and continued existence of the *Council de l'Entente* (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Benin, Niger and most recently, Togo). Whatever their individual performance, there is little doubt that their experiences of collective action and the bodies that have grown out of that experience, coupled with the common linguistic and educational background of most people in government, form the most cohesive group of countries in Africa.

Yet, as with the franc zone, there remains the lingering feeling that these bodies are

sub-titles. Chapter I is on general provisions, Chapter II on printing and the book trade, Chapter III is on rights of publication, Chapter IV is on publications intended for young persons, Chapter V is on toll posting, banking and sales on public highways, Chapter VI is on prosecution and suppressive measures and liability of offenders, and Chapter VII is on the repeal of previous provision.

And finally before the current modification of the Cameroonian press law, which is the third in the series, the first amendment is Law No. 69/LF 69 of 10 November, 1969 amending section 21 of the Law of 21st December 1956, the second amendment is Law No. 73/LF of 9 December, 1973, to amend and supplement Law No. 69/LF 1) of 10 November, 1969.

The main newspapers in East and West Cameroon are the government-owned and run *Cameroon Tribune* daily in French except on Sundays and the English version is published every Wednesday, the *Cameroon Observer*, which is private and influential. *Le Courrier du Cameroun* a monthly for sports published in Douala, the *Cameroon Times* and *Cameroon Chronicle* published in English in Victoria. The *Cameroon Times* is the oldest newspaper founded in 1960 just after independence to champion the cause for reunification and is published weekly in the *Cameroon Tribune*.

December 21, 1966, which sections have been recently modified was adopted and passed into law by the then defunct National Federal Assembly. It is a 13-page document with seven chapters and

**Principal products imported by France
from franc zone**

Per cent of total French imports (1978)

Agricultural products		%
Coffee		40.4
Timber		21.7
Cotton		23.7
Groundnuts		45.0
Cocoa		70.3
Sugar		79.4
Mineral products		%
Crude oil		1.1
Aluminium		2.0
Phosphate		22.3
Pero-nickel		74.2
Uranium		83.7
Nickel		95.8
Manganese		36.9

will desperately closely tied to France — not just through the franc zone, but because of it. The trade statistics of the African franc zone members are, therefore, revealing. The first point which was brought up in the context of last week's consideration of the franc zone and its effects on local economies, is that most countries are heavily dependent on one commodity for export, some on two, and only a few on three. Another point that emerges is the consistently strong trading link with France, whatever the political hue of the regime. This is particularly the case with regard to imports from France. Over 50 per cent of "Mali's" Congo's imports come from France. Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Gabon all show that trade with France far outweighs that with any other country.

Throughout the Sahelian belt there is an overwhelming emphasis on the role of cotton. This has tended to be influenced by the policies of major foreign concerns: the French CFI is by far the most influential. The experience on Chad suggests that a study of the role of cotton-planting and the secretions around northern Cameroon and southern Chad might provide information on the causes of the war in Chad. The gross domestic expenditure of most countries also shows a preponderance of the services sector. This has never been fully nationalised but remains largely in the control of the old trading houses and transport companies which have managed to expand their interests. One impressive exception to this rule has been the Ivorian policy aimed at building-up its own

merchant marine so that it can control the transport of its own trade.

The relationship between France and Africa was summed-up very succinctly by the former Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, General Mary. "Between France and this continent (Africa) there exists a unity of links established by geography and history which the complementarity of their economies, with one founded on raw materials and the other on the transformation of those raw materials, serves only to reinforce."

The other side of the coin can be startling, and this will be dealt with in a later article. Between 1976 and 1978, imports from the franc zone accounted for no more than 3 per cent of all French imports, while exports to the franc zone were only 5 per cent of the total French figure. On the other hand, commodities imported by France from the franc zone suggest France's continued need for the advantages that can be drawn from this "privileged" association. For other commodities, like copper and cobalt, which the franc zone cannot supply, France looks elsewhere in Africa — e.g. Zaire.

It is attractive to think that the franc zone has generated the expansion of fruitful, independent regional co-operation. Indeed, the CBAO is far ahead of any of its other African counterparts. It has set-up communal institutes for education and training; it has set-up a common fund for development (over which there have been some problems between Ivory Coast and

**Principal exports of African franc zone
members**

		%
Benin (1977)	Palm oil and products	22.6
	Cotton	20.6
	Cocoa	10.8
Ivory Coast (1978)	Cocoa and products	33.0
	Coffee	25.0
	Timber	13.6
Upper Volta (1977)	Cotton	39.7
	Livestock	29.0
Niger (1976)	Uranium	64.0
	Livestock	15.0
Senegal (1977)	Groundnuts and products	48.1
	Phosphate	9.4
Togo (1977)	Phosphate	48.7
	Cocoa	28.8
	Coffee	14.1

Mali (1976)	Cotton	50.4
	Livestock	12.6
	Groundnuts	16.4
Cameroon (1976)	Coffee	28.7
	Cocoa	34.2
	Timber	12.3
Central African Rep (1976)	Diamonds	37.5
	Coffee	39.6
	Timber	16.4
Congo (1977)	Oil	53.3
	Timber	16.5
Gabon (1977)	Oil	73.5
	Manganese	17.4
	Timber	7.8
Chad (1976)	Cotton	68.6
	Livestock	10.1

Senegal over the exact nature of the contribution. There is regional Co-operation Tax (TCR). The application of the TCR can be measured by the compensatory payments that are made; the tax is on all industrial goods of CEAO origin which are being traded within the community. Since 1976 when the TCR came into operation, compensation payments have risen from 780m CFA francs to 1,545.8m in 1977, 1885.5m in 1978 and over 2,000m CFA francs in 1979.

Overall CEAO trade figures also show an encouraging increase from 2,840m CFA francs in 1976 to 5,000m in 1977 and to 4,900m CFA francs in 1978.

If the expansion of CEAO activity appears encouraging, then it should be placed in a broader perspective. In 1976 when total CEAO trade figures were 2,840m CFA francs, Upper Volta's exports to France alone earned 3,150m CFA francs and imports from France cost 15,500m CFA francs. Upper Volta's trade figures are the smallest of all CEAO member states.

The cohesion of CEAO has to be qualified further by another consideration: the role of Nigeria as a magnet for trade from the neighbouring states, all of which are franc zone members. This has been a sore point in Francophone Africa politics and it is not just a commercial worry. Nigeria is the economic giant of the region and in many senses the initial reluctance by some Francophone countries to participate fully in ECOWAS was largely caused by the fear of coming within reach of Nigeria. Niger finds that much of its livestock production in the south reaches the markets in Kano sooner than those of Niamey. Benin relies largely on Nigerian trade at its port to supply revenue. In addition there are traditional links. Chad depends on Nigeria for trade and oil supplies — a fact that was made emphatically clear when Nigeria simply cut off oil supplies to Chad last year when it felt that the factions disputing power there were not adhering to international agreements. Similarly with Cameroon there are informal trading ties both between northern Cameroon and Borno State and also between western Cameroon and eastern Nigeria.

The West African franc zone members form a trading community that is making progress — far better progress than any other such community — but which is certainly circumscribed by the fact that its greatest advantage, monetary cohesion, is dependent on an external arbiter — France. There are possibilities of a split: the coastal states would go their own way while the Sahelian countries would tie in with the closest economy of some influence — Ivory Coast's role in the *Comité de L'Asiente* has reflected this. It is difficult to imagine some countries not being drawn to the Nigerian market, especially as this seems already to be the case in informal or illicit trade.

Principal trade partners of African franc zone members

IMPORTS			EXPORTS	
		%		%
BENIN (1977)	France	23.3	France	24.7
	UK	12.7	Japan	20.1
	W. Germany	8.2	Netherlands	13.4
IVORY COAST (1978)			Nigeria	8.0
	France	39.3	France	23.4
	Japan	7.3	Netherlands	18.7
	W. Germany	7.2	US	14.6
UPPER VOLTA (1977)	US	5.2		
	France	44.7	Ivory Coast	31.5
	Ivory Coast	13.3	France	22.2
NIGER (1976)	US	9.4	UK	10.8
	France	43.4	France	54.0
	Ivory Coast	7.9	Nigeria	23.2
	W. Germany	6.8	Italy	15.6
SENEGAL (1977)	US	6.4		
	France	37.4	France	44.7
	W. Germany	5.6	UK	7.4
TOGO (1977)			Italy	4.7
	France	34.0	Netherlands	31.6
	UK	9.6	France	20.9
MALI (1976)	W. Germany	9.4	W. Germany	11.8
	France	40.1	Poland	8.3
	Ivory Coast	14.3	France	30.8
	Senegal	9.8	Ivory Coast	12.6
CAMEROON (1978)	China	7.1	W. Germany	10.9
	France	42.2	China	10.8
	W. Germany	8.0	UK	8.5
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (1978)	Japan	5.7	France	31.0
	France	57.8	Netherlands	25.5
	W. Germany	5.8	W. Germany	6.9
CONGO (1977)			France	49.6
	France	50.4	Benelux	24.4
	Gabon	8.3	US	7.1
GABON (1977)	W. Germany	5.9	Italy	37.0
	France	55.2	France	13.9
	Benelux	4.8	Spain	7.5
CHAD (1975)	Italy	4.5	France	21.4
	France	37.4	US	14.7
	Nigeria	9.9	Canada	12.4
	Netherlands	7.5	Unrecorded	57.7
			Nigeria	19.5
			France	6.8
			Congo	4.8
			Cameroon	3.5

ZAMBIAN FISH SOLD IN ZAIRE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 5

(Text)

By Times Reporter

SEVENTY per cent of Zambian fish caught in Lake Mweru-Wachongwe in Luapula Province is being eaten by Zaireans because of their organised marketing facilities.

This was disclosed in Ndola yesterday by the chairman of Fishermen's Union of Lake Mweru-Wachongwe, Mr. Roham Nonda who urged the Party and its Government to re-open the Lakes Fisheries ice plant there which was closed two years ago.

Mr Nonda said 300 fishermen at the lake were frustrated by lack of action by the authorities to re-open the plant which had made Zairean fish traders take advantage of the situation.

Mr Nonda said Lakes Fisheries of Zambia was not the only parastatal organisation which had run into financial difficulties. Several others had been in worse situations and the Party and its Government helped them.

The failure to sort out the financial problems of Lakes Fisheries demonstrated little importance the Party and its Government attaches to the work of the fishermen at Lake Mweru-Wachongwe.

"Fish from this part of the country is now sold to Zairean traders who offer attractive prices to the Zambian fishermen."

"I call upon the Party and its Government to re-open the plant at Kasikishi immediately. Fishermen feel just as bad as farmers do when they are urged to produce more but then Namboard sales depots are closed," he said.

Meanwhile, the Zambian kapenta which was planted in Lake Kariba in 1969 from Lake Tanganyika has created a booming business in Zimbabwe because Zambia was unable to fish it during the long liberation war for independence.

SALE OF ZAMBIAN LEAD, ZINC TO ZIMBABWE SOUGHT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Zambia hopes to sell 4,000 tonnes of lead and zinc to Zimbabwe next year.

This was revealed in Lusaka over the weekend by the managing director of the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited (MEMACO), Mr Lawrence Mutakasha.

"We have received a lot of enquiries from Zimbabwe and we are sending a team there at the end of this month for a sales campaign. We hope to sell 2,000 tonnes of lead and 2,000 tones of zinc in 1981," he said.

He added that Zimbabwe was going to be a very important market for lead and zinc, partly because of that country's advanced industrial infrastructure and because there would be an increasing tendency for companies in Zimbabwe to diversify their supply sources.

The managing director also disclosed that Zambia had resumed the export of lead and zinc to Zimbabwe immediately after that country's independence last April. So far Zambia has sold Zimbabwe 200 tonnes of lead.

"We could have sold more but because there were some operational difficulties at Broken Hill Division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited we did not have sufficient lead and zinc to service the enquiries," said Mr Mutakasha.

He pointed out that Zambia used to export a lot of lead and zinc to Zimbabwe before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in 1965.

"We are merely resuming these links with our former customers as well as new customers," Mr Mutakasha said.

CSO: 4420

LANDMINES ENDANGER SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Patu Simoko, Salisbury, Sunday]

[Text] Zimbabwe borders with Zambia and Mozambique are still danger areas because of more than three million landmines planted by former Rhodesian soldiers, military commanders warned here today.

Areas which have been declared dangerous are those across the Victoria Falls on the Zambian border, 750 km with Mozambique and a border section with South Africa covering Beit Bridge.

Troops from the engineering squadron have been despatched to the sensitive areas to remove the landmines, but reports said they were encountering enormous difficulties.

Military commanders here said the border areas would remain dangerous for many years because they were unable to establish the exact location of the minefields and the detonation exercise was dangerous even to the army personnel.

So far, one soldier has been injured in the process of locating a landmine.

When they were being planted at the height of the liberation war last December 25 then Rhodesian army officers died in "accident blasts" and 61 were injured in a vain attempt to keep Zimbabwe white.

The engineering squadron had started burning bushes in areas where they had earlier planted landmines. The fire would explode the landmines which were above the ground.

Military experts said the burning of the bushes now being carried out accomplished two things. While it detonated the landmines which were on the surface, it enabled military engineers to move freely in the previously thick jungles used by the guerrillas determined to march on to Salisbury and take power by revolutionary violence from an adamant white supremacist Ian Smith.

After the bush clearing, a number of landmine removal options were proposed but most of them were proving too expensive, too slow or ineffective.

The Zimbabwe army had so far considered the use of a United States technique called the "fuel air explosive" in which a device was detonated in the air above a minefield and in turn exploded all landmines within 200 metres.

But the army said this would be too slow and too expensive as it would cost K80,000 per blast.

Military sources said the engineering squadron had experimented with the use of an armoured bulldozer on the Victoria Falls border with Zambia and they felt this was about the most successful.

British army officers who visited the country recently to study the problem had advised the use of light tractors fitted with long attachments called "scrub cutters" which could be adapted with flair devices and then operated behind armoured bulldozers.

Until the minefields are cleared, the border areas would remain unsafe for the next three years to Zambians, Mozambicans and Zimbabweans.

Only two months ago, 14 Zambians died when their vehicle hit a landmine in Siavonga district on the Zimbabwean border.

Tension

And Zana reports that Zimbabwe freedom fighter commander Res Nhongo, accompanied by a member of parliament is to tour some of the country's restive assembly camps this week to try to defuse mounting tension between police and freedom fighters.

Around 1,000 freedom fighters from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANLA of which Mr Nhongo is commander are based at "X-ray".

It was reported in London that British security officers in 1978 tried to enlist South African help for a plan to persuade ex-Rhodesia prime minister Ian Smith to throw his support behind nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo, now Zimbabwe's home affairs minister.

The Observer newspaper said today that secret talks between the British secret service and a man identified as H. J. Brumser, the deputy secretary or effective number two man in BOSS the South African secret service, took place in Britain.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN ASBESTOS TO MALAWI--Tap building products of Chilanga has secured an export order of asbestos worth K575,000 with a Malawi company. Tap will also start exporting in materials to Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire as soon as business agreements have been finalised. The K1/2 million order by the Blantyre Water Board was placed during a business trip to Malawi by the former Tap general manager, Mr. Anthony Halsall Wailes and the sales manager, Mr. Geoff Adderley. Mr Wailes has since taken up a new appointment in Nigeria. Tap won the market in Malawi in competition with South Africa, New Zealand, Kenya and other overseas countries which had also wanted to sell their products there. Meanwhile, 13,000 tonnes of asbestos cement pressure pipes in various sizes were delivered to Malawi last month. The materials will be used to renovate and expand the water supply system in Blantyre.--ZANA. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 3]

ZAMBIA PAYS SA COURT--Zambia has paid about K50,000 to the supreme court of South Africa as security for the release of 1,000 tonnes of fertiliser which was seized by Pretoria last February. Government sources disclosed in Lusaka yesterday. The fertiliser, worth thousands of Kwacha, was impounded by order of the court in the racist regime for non-payment of demurrage charges. Following the seizure, the Government, through Namboard, engaged South African lawyers to defend it during court proceedings. The case has been going on since April. According to sources, the Government instructed Namboard to pay the K50,000 to the court as security in order to secure the fertiliser's release. A Namboard spokesman confirmed the payment of the money and said that the fertiliser should start arriving in Zambia soon. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 p 1]

GUINEA JOINS MANO UNION--Monrovia, 17 Sep (AFP)--Guinea has been formally admitted as a member state of the Mano River Union, official sources report in Monrovia. Mr Samma Banya, the current chairman of the union made the announcement on Tuesday evening during a reception marking the end of the second extraordinary session of the ministerial council of the organization which met behind closed doors on 15 and 16 September in Monrovia. The Mano River Union was founded in 1973 by Liberia and Sierra Leone which had so far been the only member states of the organization. Guinea asked to be admitted last January during a meeting in Freetown (Sierra Leone) between Presidents Siaka Stevens, Sekou Toure and Liberian former President William Tolbert. [Text] [AB171318 Paris AFP in French 1210 GMT 17 Sep 80]

ECONOMIC SUMMIT--Ministers from nine Southern African countries which are signatories to the Lusaka economic agreement, will meet in Salisbury tomorrow to study further their strategy for economic disengagement from South Africa. Permanent secretaries and other senior government officials from the countries are in the city to work on a draft to be ratified at the ministerial meeting. Some of the ministers, including Zambia's Minister of Transport and Power, General Kingsley Chinkuli, have already arrived. The signatories to the March agreement are Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There have been 10 presidential ministerial and experts' meetings since the accord which voted to reduce the region's dependence on South Africa. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION IN DEFIANCE OF ENTIRE WORLD

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Challenge to the International Community"]

[Excerpts] With each passing day, Pretoria's belligerence assumes the stamp of a veritable challenge to the international community.

Now, more than ever, the objective conditions are there for the Security Council to consider mandatory measures to preserve the peace, not only in this area of our continent but throughout the world.

The South African leaders have insistently launched the challenge, with utter disregard for everything and everyone.

In its latest resolution, the UN Security Council clearly and directly condemned the invasion launched by the racist troops against the independent and sovereign state of Angola and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the aggressors from our country.

The fact is, however, that although the resolution was precise in its demand, the racists made believe it had nothing to do with them, and quite shamelessly continued to occupy a vast portion of Angolan territory, where they are causing death and destruction.

The racists' challenge to the Security Council is blatant. In their desperation, with their days numbered, they are seeking to pursue to the end, to the final consequences, this madness of domination and oppression.

At bottom, the challenge is not directed simply at the Angolans. In fact, it is not really addressed at us at all. The aggressors are well aware that we will always respond promptly, giving measure for measure. They have always taken us seriously. We have a sacred duty to defend this land, our land, with all the means at our disposal, and we are doing so with the same calm determination as always. As in 1976, the South Africans will not go unpunished. They are already being punished.

It is not hard to conclude that the hoodlums' challenge is directed at the United Nations, at the UN Security Council. It is not even directed merely at Africa, but at the entire world.

We accept the challenge. Once again, we are going to run the hoodlums off our land. Let no one doubt it. Moreover, we are not alone. We have faithful friends at our side, friends from hard times.

Pretoria is defying the international community. The time has come for that community to make a decision. The people of southern Africa are awaiting it.

The Struggle Continues.

Victory Is Certain.

6362

CSO: 4401

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWED ECONOMIC SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met last Friday in regular session, during which Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chief of state and government, delivered an important address offering some guidelines on the nation's current economic situation.

The chief of state noted the revision of the structures of the central state apparatus. The revamping of the ministries is aimed at "making the government more dynamic and technically more efficient in certain sectors" vital to the economy of the country.

In light of the deliberate failure to implement high-level directives, the nation's highest leader recommended that "every official be required to present an accounting of the activity carried out during a fixed period."

The president of the republic announced the creation of an ad hoc commission of the Council of Ministers, to improve the structure and function of the government in the search for better solutions to national problems. He emphasized the prompt execution of the National Plan as a tool of economic direction of extraordinary value for the planned development of Angolan society.

In view of inadequate economic management, lack of discipline and irresponsibility in some sectors of government administration, President dos Santos stressed the mechanisms for the execution of the goals of the country's economic policy. Achievement of this task requires that the lists of priority undertakings be delivered to the Interministerial Planning Commission and that the legal dispositions pertaining to the drafting of the General State Budget be strictly observed.

The president of the republic also noted the intensification of the battle against saboteurs, negligence and waste of government property. In this regard, he determined that "strong measures" should be taken "to see that laws of the state and government are obeyed." The courts are called upon to play a decisive role in this task. "The country's present economic-

financial situation," the chief of the state noted, "continues to focus the government's attention on productive sectors--agriculture, industry, oil, energy and construction--and on the training of cadres." The president also analyzed the failure to resolve problems connected with production, marketing and rural distribution, and trade between city and country. He called for a study of this problem and for the institution of more effective channels interconnecting agriculture, the food industry and domestic trade.

The president also noted that the Ministries of Domestic and Foreign Trade, Planning and Industry should be constantly concerned with reducing imports of goods that could be produced in the country, adding that the Ministry of Industry should oversee the importation of the respective raw materials.

According to the chief of state, the changes introduced in the forestry sector should bring about greater dynamism in overcoming the shortage of lumber and furniture. The current high cost of living that severely affects the working classes calls for a revision of the production-wage-price relationship such as to insure a more equitable and rational distribution of products and a gradual improvement in the people's living standard.

LARA ADDRESSES PORT WORKERS ON AGGRESSION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 p 2

[Report on address by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, to the workers of the port of Luanda, on 30 June 1980]

[Excerpts] Several hundred workers from all sectors of the commercial port of Luanda took part yesterday in a rally repudiating the invasion of our native soil by the lackey troops.

In that meeting, to be followed by other meetings in several production centers, the workers were given a clear explanation of the war situation imposed on us by the racist South Africa, a situation to which we must respond if we are to safeguard our conquests and our territorial integrity.

The meeting was promoted by the National Union of Angolan Workers and presided over by Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party. The workers responded with one voice, ready to take up arms to protect their rights, which are being threatened by the invasion directed from Pretoria and the imperialist capitals.

Comrade Lara began noting that a few days ago in Cunene, under the direction of the commander-in-chief and the Army General Staff, our armed forces drove back the racist troops, but "today the latter are indicating they have not had enough and are advancing with tanks."

Lara also announced that Kuando-Kubango Province was the target of a large-scale attack yesterday. By their constant attacks against our native soil, the South African racists are seeking to intimidate us, to keep us from supporting SWAPO and all the oppressed people who are struggling for national liberation. Never in history, however, has a resolute people been defeated in a struggle for a just cause. Just as on 27 March 1976, the Botha-led racists will once more be driven out of the free territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

"The duty to provide aid to the people of Namibia is internationally recognized, and our people are simply carrying out their international

He also isolated the secretary of the Central Committee for DORGAN [Department of National Organization]. He later added that the struggle of the Namibian people is just and that South Africa will have to withdraw from their territory, because "our support is unreserved, and South Africa's shameful action cannot make us back down."

He also felt that the aid we give to Namibia arouses hatred and aggressiveness in the South Africans, because they have never accepted the fact that the MPLA should govern Angola, since it "carries the seed of liberty, the seed of happiness for the people. Our independence is endangered. Although it is limited, the presence of South Africa could become very serious, not only for Angola but for the countries surrounding it, because of the arrogance and aggressiveness of the racists."

Concluding his speech, the secretary of the Central Committee for DORGAN appealed to the Luanda port workers in general and party members in particular to take note of and study the problem of absenteeism, one of the "greatest enemies of our program. We understand," he continued, "that there are many problems with transportation, supplies and so on, but there is also a good deal of libertarianism. It is in this regard that we make our appeal." He added that absenteeism is a crime against independence.

NEWLY CREATED NATIONAL LOTTERY'S EARNINGS earmarked

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 pp 2,11

[Article by A.S.]

[Excerpts] The National Lottery Enterprise of Angola, U.E.E., will be created this month. A dependency of the Ministry of Finance, the enterprise will be headquartered in Luanda and regulated by Law 17/77 of 17 September. Comrade Henrique Rocha Santos, director of the National Lottery, so informed the nation's news media yesterday in a press conference at the MPLA-Labor Party headquarters in Luanda.

The enterprise, to be known as Lotteries of Angola, U.E.E., will have exclusive responsibility for establishing lotteries and mutual betting on sports events at the national level. It will have delegations serving as its executive organs in the province capitals.

The official told us during the interview that the first drawing in the National Lottery of Angola is scheduled for 1 August, in commemoration of FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola] Day.

As Santos informed us on that occasion, "the purpose of our lottery is not to create millionaires, but to help to improve the people's living conditions." Public support and participation in the sale of the lottery tickets is of the utmost importance, since the lottery receipts will be used for social projects of a preventive nature, health and welfare, orphanages, schools, hospitals and the like. Speaking of the news media's role in informing the public about the importance of our national lottery, Santos said: "The propaganda should be absolutely honest, in that the basic point is the improvement of the living standard of the people and not the lottery itself." The context and purpose of our lottery is different from the practice in countries where unjust relations between men are the rule and where the aim of the lottery is to create a bracket of financially powerful individuals.

In the very near future, the National Lottery Enterprise of Angola will establish and exploit RADIOTELEIOTO and TUTOBOLA in our country. For reasons of a social and material nature, they are not feasible at this time.

BRIEFS

WEAKNESS IN FISHING SECTOR--Mocimeden (from our correspondent)--The third regular session of the National Council of Fishing Industry Workers was held in this city for 2 days, during which the council discussed the activities developed since the last session. Regarding the current organizational situation within the fishing sector, the participants noted the inadequate development of the Second Pilot Plan for Socialist Emulation, mainly because of a lack of control and because the management of the companies failed to provide accurate data to the provincial secretariats of the unions. In this regard, it was decided to encourage close liaison between these structures in order to correct the errors and to make sure that responsibilities are met. It was also decided to intensify the work of constituting union commissions, particularly in Benguela, Mocimedes and Kuando-Kub provinces. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Jul 80 p 2] 6362

ANGOLAN GOVERNMENT CHANGES--President of the MPLA Workers' Party and Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has dismissed Ildio Machado from his post of deputy minister of communications. He is a member of the party Central Committee. A presidential decree said that the decision was aimed at enabling Ildio Machado to concentrate his efforts on party tasks. He is Central Committee secretary for administration, finance and state financial control. (Celestino Tavares) Ribeiro was appointed deputy minister of communications. The president of the People's Republic of Angola also appointed Luis Penedes to the post of deputy minister of construction and Amilcar Cabral (name indistinct) (de Aguiar) to the post of deputy minister of construction equipment. [Text] [LB131512 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 13 Sep 80]. [In a 'very poor' received broadcast from Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0530 GMT on 13 September it was stated that the decree relieving Machado of his post was published on 12 September]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS COUNTRY'S FIRST CONSTITUTION

ABD71411 Paris APP in French 1126 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Praia, 7 Sep (APP)--For the first time in its history the Republic of Cape Verde has a constitution which has just been adopted by the People's National Assembly.

This assembly, which thus ends its mandate, had on 5 July 1975 proclaimed the independence of the Cape Verde archipelago, a country with 300,000 inhabitants situated 500 kilometers off the West African coast. It was charged with adopting the first laws of the country and adopting a constitution.

Elections will now take place during the year for a new assembly. Similar elections will take place at the same time in Guinea Bissau, a country with which Cape Verde wants gradually to establish a union. Guinea Bissau, which already has a constitution adopted in the underground during the war of independence, will adopt a new one adapted to the new peacetime situation.

Mr Abilio Duarte, speaker of the Cape Verde National Assembly said when opening the debate on the new Cape Verdian constitution that this debate falls within the framework of national unity and unity between Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde.

The Cape Verdian constitution provides for a People's National Assembly, a president of the republic and a prime minister, as organs of the state. Its preamble proclaims the equality of rights and duties of all citizens irrespective of sex, social, intellectual and cultural levels, religious and philosophical beliefs. It accords foreign citizens the same rights as those of Cape Verdians residing in the archipelago.

It also makes provision for freedom of speech, thought, association, demonstration, religion, labor rights and duties, the protection of health, the right to acquire culture and education and the right to seek legal redress against acts violating the rights recognized by the constitution and the law.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RETRIAL OF FORMER BOKASSA ASSOCIATES CONTINUES IN BANGUI

AB151946 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Summary from poor reception] "The retrial of the persons involved in the abuses of the Bokassa regime, which opened on Saturday, continued today with the hearing of three of the accused. They are Dr Jean-Bruno Dedeavode, who is accused of poisoning; Mrs Yvonne Mbetigalama, accused of complicity in the poisoning, and Mr Prosper Tholin, accused of receiving the corpse." "The three accused are now waiting for the criminal court, which has withdrawn for deliberations for the past 1 hour 50 minutes, to return to pronounce the sentence."

"As far as Mrs Mbetigalama is concerned, she now appears to have been cleared considering the fact that she had received orders which she could not fail to execute. It is clearly evident that she may benefit from attenuating circumstances. As for Tholin, he is continuing to deny the facts."

This is all one can now say about this unfortunate affairs, which has taken a curious turn. The criminal court now has enough elements of appreciation to decide whether Dedeavode can indeed benefit from attenuating circumstances.

[A report on the Bangui trials carried by Paris AFP in English at 1548 GMT on 15 September identifies the accused Dr Jean-Bruno Dedeavode as a son-in-law of former Emperor Bokassa. The same report adds that "in a separate proceeding over the weekend, Bangui Criminal Court sentenced another Bokassa son-in-law, Robert Boukenda, to death for murder."]

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

BOKASSA SON-IN-LAW DEATH SENTENCE--Bangui, 16 Sep (AFP)--A son-in-law of ousted Emperor Bokassa of Central Africa was sentenced to death here on Monday in criminal court for fatally poisoning a 10-month-old baby in 1976. It was the second time Dr Jean-Bruno Dedeavode was sentenced to death for the killing. He was first condemned to death at a trial in February, but the supreme court overturned the verdict last month, citing procedural irregularities. Nurse Yvonne Mbetigalame, accused of complicity in the poisoning, got a suspended two-year jail term yesterday. In February she was sentenced to 10 years. At the weekend another Bokassa son-in-law, Robert Boukande, was condemned to death for murder. Other Bokassa associates given the death sentence in February are also to be re-tried. Central Africa's Justice Minister Simon Bazanga said last week that the ex-emperor would be tried in absentia in November. Bokassa was ousted in a French-backed coup a year ago. He is in exile in Ivory Coast. [Text] [AB160607 Paris AFP in English 0401 GMT 16 Sep 80]

1980 6487

CHAD

SOUTH SAID TO BE SURVIVING DESPITE WAR

Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 25 Aug 80 pp 26-29

[Article by Pierre Peani: "The South Is Organizing Itself"]

[Text] Chad is a war-torn country with a broken-down banking system and crippled transportation facilities.

Nevertheless, the southern part of the country is managing to survive, because of cotton and France.

Proud and stately despite their varied strange and patched garb, a large number of elderly Africans, many of whom had come from afar, had waited patiently--sometimes 2 or 3 days--to enter a small concrete building near the bank of the Logone River in Moundou, the capital of the southern area of Chad. Inside the building there were four paymasters who had arrived from France via Libreville and Yaounde with metal chests filled with paper money to be disbursed as veteran's pension payments. Within a few weeks time, these paymasters injected some 600 million CFA francs into a region that has been living without any banking facilities since the outbreak of the civil war. These payments were a veritable blessing.

They were also a sign that France--after many policy changes and a great deal of tergiversation--had decided to help the 2.5 million "southerners." French troops have left Ndjamena, the capital, where fighting has raged since March between supporters of President Koukouzi Oueddei and those of his defense minister, Hisssein Habre.

This turnabout in French policy must of necessity be discreet lest it fuel the arguments of those who accuse Paris of encouraging the south to secede. The south is the territorial "seat" of one of the 11 factions within the legal coalition government, a faction led by Colonel Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue.

In the principal southern cities--Moundou, Kelo, Pala, Sahr, and Doba--officials interviewed by LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE spoke more readily about the economy than about politics or war. It is, in fact, a vital necessity for

them. Pending a hypothetical restoration of peace and national unity, the southerners are organizing themselves. And each decision may be an additional step toward creation of a new state. The south has its own army, its own administration, and its own borders extending into Chad's interior. And even though all administrative circulars and memoranda issued by the southern authorities still carry the heading "Republic of Chad, Chadian Government of National Union," the south, nevertheless, levies its own taxes.

But to allay the fears of Chad's President Goukouni--who since late March has been fighting against his former defense minister, Hissain Habre--sent eight southern ministers to Ndjamena, Chad's capital, in early July. They had no other mission than to try and avoid the shells and bullets, and boost President Goukouni morale.

The latter is important, because Goukouni's survival is as critically important to the south's economy as the payment of veterans pensions. The president's approval is, in fact, absolutely necessary to obtain aid from Brussels, Paris, or the World Bank. In this connection, Colonel Kamougue and his associates have been waiting since May for the president to send a letter to the Bank of Central African States authorizing it to open a branch in Moundou.

"Money is leaving the area faster than it comes in," Colonel Kamougue explained to us in Koumra. Kamougue is the area's all-powerful master. It is he who "makes all decisions required for the management, security, and defense of the area's interests, and for bringing order out of the chaos created by the war, the exodus of the Moslems, the return en masse of southern civil servants from Ndjamena where they had been working, and lastly the break in relations with the capital. After eating breakfast, Kamougue appeared in this small subprefecture's main square decorated with Chadian flags, and harangued the crowd. He was nattily garbed in sharply-creased battle dress, wearing a bracelet inscribed with his initials (WAK), and carrying an ivory swagger stick which he kept switching from one hand to another.

In explaining his economic policy to us, Kamougue said: "After all, we must furnish people with a livelihood." And maintain a minimum of order.

In a speech on 30 April 1980, the day of the formation of the Standing Committee which serves him as a government, Colonel Kamougue warned: "Any agitator, any fomenter of division, and anyone disturbing our economic machinery will be severely punished." An observer can obtain a grasp of the situation by reading back issues of Moundou's newspaper, *UNITE HESDO*, for the past few months. One such issue reported: "Treasury officials are said to have divided among themselves some 4 months of salary due the 11,000 civil servants in the South." In another issue, an editorial referred to "the plethora of government officials suspected of having misappropriated public funds.... Some classes of society accuse them of leading an easy life."

Civil servants were not paid from December to May. The unemployed civil servants who fled from Ndjamena to the south, teachers, and professors, have frequently demonstrated. There have been teachers' strikes in Sahr and Moundou.

Order definitely had to be restored to avoid economic and social strangulation. The war chest--approximately 2.2 billion CFA francs--"borrowed" by Colonel Kamougue from the Central Bank last year, had no longer been adequate for quite some time to prime the area's economy. That economy was given a major lift when, upon the strong recommendation of the French Government, the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDT) sent 1.5 billion CFA francs to COTONCHAD [Cotton Company of Chad] in April 1980. COTONCHAD is the country's largest company and was about to suspend all payments. The CFDT's financial aid enabled it to buy part of the cotton crop from Chadian farmers. Other cotton sales earned an additional 200 million CFA francs for the south. At the same time Paris agreed to release about 1 billion francs in pension payment to Chadian veterans in 1980. Yet all this was not sufficient.

By April 1980, France was prepared to give further aid to the southerners, provided it had a clearer picture of their needs. As a result, a 5.2 billion franc budget was prepared for the last 8 months of 1980. Priority was given to defense requirements which represent more than 40 percent of all expenditures. The budget also provides for initiating "the restoration of those structures essential to sound economic development: primary banks, central bank, postal and communications facilities."

The release of this 10-page budgetary document printed on blue paper settled the most urgent problems as if by magic. By the end of May, most civil servants were paid "subsidies," i.e. a lump sum computed on the basis of their grade. Some 300 million francs were disbursed for this purpose. This was enough to calm the malcontents temporarily.

Some observers draw a connection between this end-of-May pay and the arrival that same month at the Moundou airport of an Air Service Mystere 20 from Gabon with Colonel Marion, the No 2 man of President Omar Bongo's personal guard. The same observers also connect this visit with the 9 and 10 May talks between Martin Kirch, Rene Journiac's successor on the Elysee Palace staff, Colonel Marion, Colonel Kamougue, and the Gabonese president.

The arrival of the French-Gabonese manna did not per se solve all problems. The assistant to the prefect of Lai explained: "Teachers are unpaid. They have no chalk or other school supplies.... Each prefecture struggles and manages as best it can without outside funds. Everything is deteriorating. We are marooned." This latter condition is actually physical. To get to Lai, one has to cross the Logone River. Unfortunately, for more than a year now, there has been no battery to start the motor for the river ferry. In Lai also, the large rice fields financed by the World Bank have not received a cent since April 1979.

There are many obstacles to the smooth functioning of the economy. During the rainy season, only the major roads are passable, provided heavy-duty vehicles are used and both drivers and passengers have backs of hardened steel and a great deal of patience.

The south's transportation facilities are in the same deteriorating condition as other infrastructure facilities.

The south has succeeded in retrieving only about 40 of the Chadian Transport Cooperative's 300 vehicles. The others have been either commandeered and destroyed, or are being held by "northerners" who refuse to travel into the south out of fear of being massacred. This is why in late June, 3 months after the end of the harvest, some 77,000 tons of cotton remained blocked in Chad. The transportation problem coupled with the suspension of all activity by the major trading companies--SCOA (West African Trading Company), CPAO (French Company of West Africa), and SCKU (Unilever) [Kouilou Niari Trading Company]--has made it very difficult to obtain the spare parts, raw materials, fertilizer, packing materials, etc. necessary to the operation of the south's industrial plants and commercial cotton production on which the Chadian economy is based.

There is no telephone or telex service, and no more postal service. There is little electricity--Moundou has electricity only a few hours per day--and no more school. Last year, the 250 French technical assistance personnel were withdrawn from Chad. In July, only seven of them had returned.

Despite everything, the south's economic machinery is running. Admittedly at low speed, but it is running. With the exception of the Prefecture of Mayo-Kebbi, hard hit by last year's fighting, the population has all the food it needs. Markets are well provisioned and prices are declining because local produce is no longer used to feed the north. Gala beer--"The Taste of Happiness"--flows in torrents. The Moundou brewery is expected to produce 93,000 hectoliters in 1980-81 compared with 81,000 hectoliters during the preceding fiscal year. SONASUT (National Sugar Company of Chad) expects to have an "almost normal" year despite suspension of payments of installments on credit granted to purchasers and of the interest on loans. The Tobacco Company's plant is operating at 80 percent capacity. On the other hand, Moundou's ultramodern vegetable-oil mill has been shut down but is scheduled to resume operation in a few months.

To replace the faltering banking system, companies serve as "clearing houses" with each other via their parent companies. Cash is also transferred from or to banks in Garoua, a city in northern Cameroon, or in Bangui, a city in the Central African Republic.

Colonel Kamougue's speech in Kouara showed that there are still many problems. "The most important thing is to have confidence in our organization," he said in French to an audience composed mostly of persons who

speak primarily Sara. Frequently raising and extending his swagger stick to emphasize the main points of his exhortation to work and discipline, Colonel Kamougue, standing on a table, exclaimed: "There is no place for internal divisions within the subcommittee. It is not a club of intellectuals.... Do not stay unarmed like women. Arm yourselves with knives, spears, bows, etc. Take care of your health. Limit your drinking of alcohol." This apparently was not what the authorities of Koumra expected. They had asked for firearms, ammunition, spare parts, motor fuel, and necessary farm equipment and supplies.

The frustrations of the intellectuals," the numerous corrupt practices of the privileged class cannot conceal the essential fact that this area continues to exist thanks to the 574,000 farmers who operate 247,000 farms. They are the ones who generate most of the cash income by producing cotton. That is why members of the Standing Committee have been conducting an information and orientation campaign among farmers since this spring in an effort to convince them to continue growing cotton. Convincing them is not an easy matter, because farmers are afraid that COTONCHAD no longer has any money to buy their crops.

The National Office for Rural Development (ONDR) is the only agency that has continued to function throughout the crisis. With its 1,048 employees who guide and advise farmers, ONDR has succeeded in preventing an economic collapse. Nevertheless, it has been obliged to see that shortages are shared by all. In fact, for the past 2 years, it has received no equipment or supplies from the EDF (European Development Fund) and the PAC (Aid and Cooperation Fund). It was also short 750 million CFA francs for the purchase of pesticides needed for the current cotton-growing season.

In early July, at the ONDR office in Moundou, some 10 sector leaders, calculators in hand, argued their case before ONDR's director and the minister of agriculture, M'Bailo Naimbaye. One thing is sure: there will be no food problem in the next few months, and the next cotton crop will be close to 110,000 tons compared with 90,000 tons last season, and 145,000 tons in normal times. The director lost his temper, however, and told the sector leaders: "There is a general tendency to be negligent and indifferent." Then the minister made a strong appeal: "Do everything you can to increase cotton production.... Avoid demagogic comments. We may appear to be rough toward the farmers, toward our elders.... Eventually they will understand."

Farmers guided and advised by the ONDR are the "soldiers" of the economic battle being fought in the south. They would go down to defeat, dragging Colonel Kamougue's Standing Committee down with them, if the area's real headquarters and general staff, COTONCHAD headed by Madjadoum Kolingar, were to collapse. A COTONCHAD executive told us, somewhat bitterly, that his "company is the one bearing the cost of the war effort." He then added: "If it continues, we will go broke." He listed the company's direct

war-connected losses: 565 million CFA francs in vehicles commandeered or stolen, seven factories ransacked, plus an estimated cost of some 500 million CFA francs for 1980 alone. COTONCHAD is the "mouth's treasury." It is at everyone's beck and call. It also takes the place of the defaulting government in financing ONDR's operations. And yet COTONCHAD's coffers are practically empty. Another company official complained: "We do not have even enough money to buy spare parts." The national company has a deficit of 7 billion CFA francs. The Chadian Government is responsible for one half of this amount, while lax management is responsible for the other half.

Before the civil war, the government absorbed the deficit. Today, COTONCHAD has to shift for itself. Banks outside of Chad evidently have no confidence in the company. In April, at Douala, COTONCHAD's president signed an agreement with the CFDT, one of its stockholders (17 percent). The French company now serves as COTONCHAD's banker, and hence as South Chad's banker. In exchange, the CFDT assumes ownership of the cotton the moment it leaves Chad. As trucks loaded with bales of cotton arrive in Garoua, the CFDT's representative there reimburses himself for loans made to COTONCHAD, makes a few overdue bank payments, buys machinery and spare parts needed for operation of some 20 industrial plants in Chad. Then with the help of the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa], he arranges for the transfer of bank notes to Moundou. Paris has made such a procedure possible by giving its surety to the CFDT.

But Colonel Kamougue expects even more from France. He would like to see resumption of cooperation agreements and special aid grants in order to give new impetus to the area's economic activity, particularly in preparation for the next few cotton-growing seasons. The South is short of doctors, of teachers, of everything. Negotiations are in progress and agreements in principle have been given. Establishment of a consulate and the arrival at Moundou in mid-July of a head of cooperation mission are good omens. But the South must beware of President Goukouni's inquisitive vigilance. In the meantime, Standing Committee members are trying to clear a few bottlenecks. PETRODIS, a petroleum products distributing company, was formed recently to prevent speculation. Postal and telex service is expected to be restored soon. The south is trying to procure 70 trailers and tank trucks with which to form a transport company. COFACE [French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade] refuses for the moment to give suppliers any guarantees, thus making this large purchase impossible. On roadsides, children and teenagers are selling gasoline in Fanta [soda] bottles or Lesieur [vegetable] oil bottles. Women are seated behind market stalls displaying three or four bottles of beer for sale. While waiting for peace and foreign aid, one has to live somehow.

8041

CSO: 4400

HUNGARIAN PAPER CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH CONGOLESE OFFICIAL

AU111513 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Interview with Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of People's Republic of the Congo by Istvan Kovacs in Hungary, date unspecified: "Struggling Against the Neocolonialists: Statement by Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze"]

[Text] Pierre Nze, member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is paying an official visit to our country, has received Istvan Kovacs, a member of our staff, and answered his questions.

[Question] How do you, a well-known expert on the situation in Africa, appraise the neocolonialist methods currently used in Africa?

[Answer] The leaders of the People's Republic of the Congo concern themselves extensively with the liberation movements of Africa and their struggle against a new form of colonialism. Having won our independence, we found in 1960 that the imperialist and former colonialist powers want to retain their control over the liberated countries and the entire continent and its mineral assets and continue the exploitation of the peoples of Africa.

It is known that direct political and military intervention to force regimes on the people that are advantageous to the imperialist powers is the most brutal form of neocolonialism. In this connection, I recall Lumumba's murder and the French intervention in Gabon. Other frequent forms include the employment of mercenaries, upsetting the economic equilibrium of countries and dividing and pitting political forces against each other.

An ideological struggle is also employed to try to discredit the idea of socialism in countries that have attained their independence. Patriots have been murdered who advocated that Africa must head toward a socialist course of development.

Economic domination is the most active form of neocolonialism today. The former colonialists still regard Africa, which is no longer a colony, as

their raw materials reserves. The retention of raw materials is a vitally important policy in their strategy.

Their success or failure depends on the position of the militant unity and strength of the African peoples and their anti-imperialist solidarity and the standard of the unity of progressive international forces. Owing to the dominance of world progressive forces, we were able to thwart the plans of imperialist forces in Angola. Angola's example shows that we have the means to thwart imperialist plans to repopulate Africa.

[Question] The Congolese Labor Party held its third congress last year. What were the congress's most important economic and political resolutions and how far have they been implemented?

[Answer] First, let us look at the most important resolutions. Politically, the party's third extraordinary congress resolved the unification of leftist forces, making the party more dynamic and retaining democratic centralism as the guiding principle of party organization and acts. To strengthen national cohesion, our party must unite all progressive forces and mass organizations.

This program is being implemented according to plan. To ease the country's political atmosphere, on 14 August last year we released all those who had been previously arrested for political acts or acts harmful to the nation.

In an economic and social respect, the third congress asked the nation's progressive forces to begin improving and to revitalize the national economy. It urged the attainment of an economic standard that facilitates the solution of some social problems, namely, the creation of new jobs and improvement of the working people's standard of living. This program is making good headway toward realization.

Improving the economy will continue in 1981. In 1982, we will begin our five-year plan. The working people, who have made considerable sacrifices even in 1980, support the program for improving the economy.

In international politics, the congress confirmed the party line of concentrating on the struggle for peace and detente. It supported disarmament efforts, aid to liberation movements, was in solidarity with legitimate and just struggles and encouraged international accord based on respecting equality and each other, and on friendship, fraternity and goodneighborliness.

It is important that we have restored our relations with our neighbors and opened the path of cooperation, on the basis of mutual interests, to all countries. We are striving to bring about peaceful conditions in Central Africa that create favorable prerequisites for everyone for constructive work.

At present, the third congress's resolutions are still being implemented. We are confident that, through our efforts, we will attain our envisaged objectives.

[Question] How is the position of the Congolese Labor Party and how does it fulfill its leading role?

[Answer] Following the congress, the unity of progressive forces deepened, the atmosphere of democracy reigned in the party, and the mass organizations closely cooperated and implemented the party's slogans. Our party had 3,000 members at the time of the congress (Congo's population is 1.5 million). Since then the number of party members has doubled. Of the party members, 61.5 percent are workers and employees, 14 percent peasants and 14 percent intellectuals. Old revolutionaries account for 10.5 percent. The party fulfills a leading role in state life and the army. The party controls the accomplishment of tasks and directs domestic and foreign policy, thus fulfilling its leading role.

[Question] How do you appraise the relations of the People's Republic of the Congo with socialist countries, particularly with Hungary?

[Answer] For our country, which has set itself the aim of socialist construction, relations with the socialist countries are vital. Our endeavor is to make these relations develop fruitfully and effectively.

The 1971 visit by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in the Congo and the 1973 visit by former Congolese President Ngouabi to Hungary were important events in the relationship between the Congo and Hungary. The frameworks and conditions for political, economic and scientific relations came about from the visits of the two presidents.

Already many useful ideas have been realized in our cooperation, such as the training of our cadres at Hungarian universities. Interparty meetings have taken place and meetings between various government-level organs and mass organizations have been held. These efforts will be continued and will undoubtedly promote an expansion and enrichment of our relations. Our party's third congress resolved that the Congo should strive to attain observer status in CEMA.

The position of our political relations is really good. We judge the international situation in a similar manner. Thus, prerequisites are favorable for the development of all forms of cooperation, he said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID FOR CONGO--A cooperation agreement involving 900 million CFA francs was signed this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between Congolese and French authorities. This amount will be used in construction work on the Bilanga-Lugbomo railroad. [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Sep 80 AB]

N'GUENSO OVERSEES MILITARY EXERCISE--President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso yesterday presided over military exercises in his capacity as commander in chief of the Congolese armed forces. Land, airborne and navy units took part in the exercise, which was organized by the general staff of the Congolese armed forces. The purpose was to test the capacity of our forces. It lasted the entire day. [Text] [AB111412 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 11 Sep 80]

CSH 6400

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1743

(Text)

It has taken a whole year for Guineans to realise that their long-time President Francisco Macias Nguema was really overthrown by the Army in August 1979, with his body today lying in an unmarked grave.

Ironically, he might still be alive today if three years ago he had not sacked his Cuban bodyguards, supplied personally by Dr Fidel Castro. They made the mistake of laughing at the magic rites he held in his native village, Mongomo, near the Cameroon border.

Macias was overthrown by a mere handful of Army rebels led by Lt-Col Oluang Nguema Mbaongo — he is today President — supported by a few dozen elite Moroccan soldiers who formed part of the bodyguard of President Omar Bongo of Gabon. Local Guineans refused to fight Macias because they were afraid that he was able to turn iron into a lion and eat them. When Macias was sentenced to death by a special court, local troops refused to be members of the firing squad. He was shot by the Moroccans.

Even after his execution, together with half a dozen of his Ministers, local people could not believe the tyrant was really dead. But on August 1 a service was held at the cathedral to celebrate the first anniversary of his overthrow, and this seems to have exorcised the Macias evil spirit in the minds of local people.

Equatorial Guinea, a former Spanish colony which became independent in 1968, consists of the island of Bioko, formerly Fernando Po, with a population of about 30,000, and the mainland, with a population of about 250,000.

Main pre-independence annual exports were 40,000 tons of cocoa and 300,000 tons of timber. Under Macias they fell to 4,000 tons of cocoa and 50,000 tons of timber.

Even so they were worth \$23m, and this amount was in the state treasury when Macias was overthrown. By then he had stopped paying civil servants, teachers, police and the Army, closed down banks and post offices and in effect totally halted all state administration.

His reign of terror is estimated to have slaughtered 50,000 people.

and the same number fled abroad to neighbouring Gabon and Cameroon or to Spain.

The country could now, however, become thriving, as foreign aid pours in.

Off-shore oil has been discovered, and this could be a big boost to its maimed economy.

Meanwhile, Spain, the new government's principal source of external support, has sent 400 technical advisers — half of them in health and education — and total financial aid of \$72m. It includes food, transport and medicine (\$24m), trade credits (\$20m), development purposes (\$24m) and \$4m. for the fishing industry.

The European Common Market is providing \$7m. for health, agriculture and public works. France is giving 11m. francs (about \$1,500,000) for university scholarships, fishing, geological prospecting and Malabo port facilities. China is building the local telephone exchange, roads, a radio station and a hydro-electric dam. The Soviet Union, thrown out after Macias's downfall, is still represented here by an Ambassador and 100 advisers — Moscow is selling the country oil at lower than the world price.

BRIEFS

AFRICAN FOREIGN BASES OPPOSITION--The movement for peace and democracy has asked the Ghana Government to take a firm and vigorous stand against the acquisition of military bases on African soil by any external powers. This is contained in a five-point resolution passed by the movement at its inaugural symposium in Accra last night. The movement said the acquisition of military bases in Africa will draw the continent into an area of nuclear conflict and destroy the advantages of nonalignment. It also called on the government to encourage dialog between the five nuclear powers of the world to arrive at a viable formula for collective security in the world. Ghana, the movement said, should support the call for the nondevelopment of the neutron bomb and the Pershing-11 missiles in Europe and elsewhere because such weapons will only escalate the arms race. Speaking at the symposium, the general secretary of the SDF (Social Democratic Front) Party, Mr K. B. Asante, disclosed that defense spending by the developed countries alone is estimated at 1.5 million cedis every minute. In his speech, the chairman of the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs, (Dr Kodjo Amoah), reminded Ghanaians that those who wish to enjoy the fruits of democracy must first obey the laws of the land. [Excerpt] [AB131215 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 80]

FRG LOAN TO GHANA--West Germany is to lend Ghana DM70 million within the framework of the Ghana-German economic cooperation. An agreement to this effect was signed in Accra today. Out of the amount DM40 million is to be used for the pharmaceutical and transport sectors while the remaining DM30 will be used to finance technical assistance projects and cooperation in the educational sector. [Excerpt] [AB052220 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 80]

JAPAN FOOD AID--The government has taken delivery of 1,700 tons of rice worth \$640,000 under the Japanese Food Aid Program at Tema. Speaking at the ceremony, the Japanese ambassador, Mr Higaki, hoped the gift would go a long way to alleviate the present shortage of food in the country. The minister of agriculture, Dr Andah said Ghana appreciates efforts by Japan in trying to help Ghana solve her food problems. He thanked the Japanese government for its assistance in the government short-term agriculture program. [Excerpt] [AB071326 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Sep 80]

LIBERIA

DENNIS REMOVED FROM WANTED LIST OF FORMER OFFICIALS

AB120720 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] By directive of the head of state and chairman of the PRC (People's Redemption Council), M Sgt Samuel Doe, Justice Minister Cheapoo has announced that the name of Hilary Dennis has been deleted from the list of a number of persons wanted by the PRC Government to appear on or before September 16. The Justice Ministry announcement said that Mr Hilary Dennis is no longer required to appear on or before 16 September. The announcement said Mr Dennis has been authorized to negotiate on behalf of the Government of Liberia and to complete his official mission abroad before returning home. Accordingly, the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Justice has appealed to all financial institutions with which Mr Dennis had previous dealings to accord him the necessary cooperation and assistance so as to render his mission successfully. Last Tuesday, the People's Redemption Council issued a public notice calling on 23 officials of the ousted Tolbert government and the defunct True Whig Party who left the country before and after the April 12 coup to return home and report to the council on or before September 16.

A notice that was signed by the co-chairman of the PRC, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, warned that failure on the part of the persons concerned to comply will lead toward the confiscation of their property, personal and real, without further notice. The notice said only homestead rights as required by the law would be reserved for them.

CSG: 4420

PRC MEMBER EXPELLED, SENTENCED TO JAIL TERM

AB151629 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 15 Sep 80

[Text] Capt Jerry Ghan has been expelled from the PRC [People's Redemption Council] and dishonorably discharged from the armed forces for acts contrary to the aims and objectives of the revolution. He will also serve a prison term of 1 year 6 months at the post stockade in Monrovia. Captain Ghan reportedly beat up two medical doctors at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center yesterday for not permitting him to enter the emergency ward to see a lady who had sustained minor injuries as the result of a motor accident.

According to the chief medical officer at the hospital, Dr (Buyu K. Golakai), Captain Ghan and his men were denied entry into the emergency ward because of a case the doctors were attending to and also in keeping with hospital regulations. Captain Ghan and his men then forced their way into the ward, beat up the doctors and forced them into a jeep. They took the doctors to the executive mansion jail, but reports say the jail keeper refused to detain them. During the confusion, one of the doctors on duty escaped and alerted the chief medical officer, who took up the matter with the head of state.

Addressing the medical staff of the hospital today, Master Sergeant Doe said it is most regrettable that in spite of continuous warning to soldiers not to harass civilians, a co-member of the council who should set the good example could engage in the act himself. The head of state sympathized with the doctors and assured health workers throughout the country of the government's fullest protection. Meanwhile, Sergeant Doe has asked workers at the hospital to go about their duties freely.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS ORDERED TO RETURN--The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has issued a public notice calling on 23 officials of the ousted Tolbert government and the defunct True Whig Party who left the country before and after the April 12 coup to return home and report to the council on or before September 16. The notice, signed by PRC cochairman, Maj Gen Thomas Welby, warned that failure on the part of the persons concerned to comply with the notice would lead to the immediate confiscation of their properties, personal and real, without further notice. It said only homestead rights as required by law would be reserved for them. The 23 persons are: Vice President Bennie D. Warner, TWP [True Whig Party] Secretary General Clarence R. Simpson, Justice Minister Oliver Bright, Labor Minister Estrada J. Bernard, [one name indistinct], Harrison (Grisby), (Comando K.) Williams, Joseph (Gaba), Elias (Selibali), J. Hilary Wilson, S. Edward Peal, and Jehud Richardson, (Leaward) Francis, Clarence (Chinewat), Esther Bailly, Gen Henry Cuthbert Johnson, Mrs Rita (Railey), Joseph G. Richards, Edwin G. Williams, Hilary A. Dennis, William E. Dennis Jr, (Kamina Tolbert Doe) and Stephen (Dunbar) are also to report. [Text] [AB091955 Monrovia Radio Elwa 1: English 1755 GMT 9 Sep 80]

SECURITY SERVICE DEPUTY CHIEF--The head of state, and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, PRC, Master Sergeant Doe, has with the advice and consent of the PRC appointed Lt Col Johnson F. Wilson assistant director for (special) operations of the Special Security Service, the SSS. Lt Col Wilson has been acting 15 years service with SSS [as heard]. He did intensive training in [word indistinct] intelligence and general security in Israel in 1967. He had before joining the SSS worked with the Special Service Bureau at the Justice Ministry, as well as the National Bureau of Investigation. According to SSS information officer, Capt Joseph Gboeh, the head of state in his appointment letter expressed the hope that Director Wilson will work more effectively in his new post. [Text] [AB100825 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Sep 80]

OIL PALM CULTIVATION AGREEMENT--Monrovia, 10 Sep (AFP)--The ruling People's Redemption Council here and the Kumpulan Guthrie Sendirian Berhad (KGSB), of Malaysia, today signed a 49,000,000-dollar oil palm cultivation and development agreement for eastern Liberia. The project is to cover 12,400 acres of land and another 6,200 acres of smallholders oil palm farmers in

the area. It would be financed by the African Development Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, as well as the Liberian Government. Agriculture Minister Lieutenant Alfred Suah signed for Liberia, and Kenneth Pestana, general manager of KGSB, on behalf of his company. The project would provide employment for 1,000 workers, raise the income level of 1,000 families and provide feeder roads and amenities for about 30,000 people in eastern Liberia. The maturity date for the project to begin to generate income in the neighbourhood of 11,000,000 dollars per annum in 1993. This is the first major agriculture agreement signed by the government since the April 12 Revolution. Lieut Suah last month signed an agricultural memorandum of understanding in Addis Ababa. [Text] [AB110720 Paris AFP in English 0659 GMT 11 Sep 80]

BUDGET INCREASE--The overall budget, at 5372.5 m, shows a 28 per cent increase over last years. Through increased income and business taxes. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1736]

STAFF COLONEL DEMOTED--Staff Colonel Maxwell Weah has been temporarily demoted to the rank of major and suspended from duty for assaulting a doctor at the John F. Kennedy Hospital. News agency reports said that Col. Weah, the Assistant Chief of Staff in command of planning and training, had been sentenced to one month's detention as well as being downgraded for three months. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1736]

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

URANIUM PRODUCTION INCREASE--Last year the Roessing uranium mine produced 4,518 tons of uranium oxide. That is a 42 percent increase compared with 1978. The value of sales in 1979 came to 291 million dollars (nearly 64 billion CFA francs). [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French Jun-Jul 80 p 9]

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

AB111430 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The meeting of the national commission in charge of setting up the development society ended yesterday at the social and cultural center in Niamey. In his closing address, the commission's chairman, Maj Adamou Djermakoye Moumouni, stated that the development society constitutes an apprenticeship for democracy. At the end of the meeting, the commission made recommendations to the government on four main questions relating to security, procurement of all sorts of essential commodities, juvenile delinquency and rural exodus, and finally the situation of the state companies and enterprises.

Concerning security, the commission recommended that the government take all necessary steps to effectively insure this collective security and to make the people more aware of their responsibilities and more vigilant. About the supply of essential commodities, the commission asked the government to take all necessary steps to guarantee the security of the people as far as food is concerned by mobilizing the agricultural surplus, making the organizations responsible for supplies more dynamic, increasing the workers' purchasing power, insuring stricter control of stocks and [few words indistinct].

Concerning uranium, the commission expressed support for the Supreme Military Council and the government in their efforts to obtain higher prices for our mineral products and recommended the effective application of a firm policy of financial austerity.

To combat juvenile delinquency and rural exodus, the commission recommended strengthening and increasing the reeducation and training institutions such as the apprenticeship center of the national museum and that of (Daboule). It also recommended continuing to enhance our national culture. Concerning the state companies and enterprise, the commission recommended the introduction of a firm policy of reorganization.

CSO: 4400

POLITICAL PARTIES URGED TO GET ALONG BETTER

AB120735 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2 A. GMT 11 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] For many months past, the interparty confrontation in Borno State as in some other states of the federation, had led to accusations and counteraccusations of political victimization and reports of breaches of the peace. What could have ordinarily been an exchange of views on the effective running of government for the good of the common man had been turned to political wrangling, hatred and bitter enmity between supporters of different political parties. However, the recent developments in Borno State, where the two main rival parties, the Great Nigeria People's Party and the National Party of Nigeria signed an accord to work together in peace and harmony, is a precedent worthy of emulation in other parts of the country, where there is the tendency for conflicts between rival political interests.

The background to this development is that after 10 months of enmity, leaders from each of the two political parties formed a reconciliatory committee at the instance of elder statesmen and leaders who thought to place the interest of their people above personal and political considerations. The terms of the accords reached by the rival political parties are no doubt of national significance and application. Under the accord, the two parties are to establish a committee which will meet regularly to find solutions to the political problems in the state and diffuse tensions. The parties also agreed to refrain in the use of abusive language and insults when criticizing each other's policies.

Evidently, these points are the pivots on which democratic principles work. Other aspects of the accord include the insulation of emirate councils in the state from politics. Surely, if traditional rulers are insulated from politics not only in Borno State but throughout the country they would be able to play their roles as fathers of all, more effectively and would be able to give sound and unbiased advice to the legislative and the executive arms of government without fear of favor.

During the first republic, politics, which should have been a light-hearted matter, became acrimonious with bickering as well as useless and futile antagonism. These resulted in conflict and disaster in which the real victim was the unfortunate innocent common man. The leaders of the various political factions then as well as the press were to blame for this unfortunate situation. If on its part the press had always carried out its traditional duty of reporting the truth and desisted from giving prominence to incidents aimed at causing national disaffection, much of the unfortunate experience of the past would have been avoided.

Now, in the second republic there have been complaints of political persecutions. There have also been signs of politics of hostilities; areas of political uneasiness spread across the country. The shining example of Borno State where elders saw the folly in hostilities and called the parties together for reconciliation, peace and progress is therefore commended.

In January this year, President Shehu Shagari had occasion to hold a special meeting with all political leaders over reports of acts of political victimization and injustice. The meeting which was well attended by leaders of the five political parties and their top aides, stressed the need for cooperation among all the parties as well as the necessity to create a forum for dialogue, was of national importance. The sectional implementation of the Borno agreement and the general decisions of the meeting of political leaders which enjoin all Nigerians to cooperate in an atmosphere devoid of hatred and hooliganism, will ensure a rosey future for democracy and the rule of law in our nation.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

CALL FOR EFFECTIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA (REITERATED)

08121648 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Hardly any day passes in Namibia and South Africa without incidents of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and murder on the orders of the racist regime in South Africa. These acts of repression have become aggravated since April this year when African students started boycotting classes in protest against racial discrimination in education and workers mounted increased campaigns for better service conditions, improved wages and recognition for their trade unions. [Word indistinct] witnessed intensified police brutality, increased arbitrary arrests, more political trials, more detentions, more banning orders and, worse still, more deaths in detention camps. Mysterious disappearances also became common events in Namibia. Recent investigations by the UN Human Rights Commission confirmed that children of between the ages of 8 and 10 are being held as political prisoners on the notorious Robben Island on trumped-up charges. Women, old and young, including nursing mothers and their infants are also being held in detention camps without trial.

That apart, since April this year the International Labor Office, another agency of the United Nations, has received numerous cases of abuse of trade union rights by the Apartheid regime in Pretoria. Eight of these concern deaths under torture or disappearances, while 17 were on arrests of trade union leaders. According to the office, this represents a three fold increase over comparable periods in previous years. Last May alone, a total of 1,048 students were arrested in three South African towns. Also in the same month, 50 church leaders were rounded up in Johannesburg during a peaceful protest march. At least 500 of these students and [word indistinct] clergymen are still being held in prison without trial. A few of those who were released came out of the torture chambers with mutilated minds. Many have become insane while others are destitute whose homes and families have been destroyed.

These atrocities by the racist minority regime in Pretoria are not surprising because the very concept of Apartheid negates the most

unfettered freedom and human rights. It is an affront to the values that have, throughout history, been found to be marks of dignity; it is a frustration of all the ethical victories which mankind has gained. This is why the international community should need a special session of the United Nations Security Council being called by African states to draw up once and for all an action plan against South Africa. Neither the oil embargo nor the settling boycott which these African states are imposing against the racist enclave is new. Nigeria has repeatedly urged the application of a mandatory ban on oil sales to South Africa, while Tanzania's prime minister in 1978 called for a break in all air, sea and land links with the fascists. In 1977, the United Nations imposed (few words indistinctly) an arms embargo against South Africa, but with no success. This is because South Africa is known to be heavily armed by western nations, and it has a sophisticated arms industry of its own. What is more, existing UN sanctions, for all their psychological effect against the fascists, have been shattered by members such as Israel, which has in fact kept up its arms and oil dealings with South Africa. Britain, Switzerland, France, Spain and West Germany have also been defying United Nations resolutions designed to protest Namibia's mineral wealth.

It is unrealistic to expect that the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa will passively accept political and social bondage at a time when the process of liberation has been accelerated throughout Africa. The campaign of terror being unleashed on them, therefore, can only give birth to a more vigorous fight for freedom even at the cost (word indistinct) of life.

The international community has an urgent duty to act to spare them the ordeal of the slave savagery of a criminal regime. Nigeria has made her position clear on this issue. She has set up a body to provide moral and material support toward the total liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa. The full authority of the United Nations should therefore be brought to bear upon South Africa. The world body must go forward beyond mere demands and pressures in order to deal a final blow to apartheid. The test is the capacity of the world community to act, and what is at stake is world peace. Now is the time for the Security Council to do its duty without qualification that South Africa is a threat to international peace and security.

NEW MANAGERS APPOINTED FOR NNPC

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] The management of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Sani Bello as the first General Manager of its Kaduna Refinery. The management has also appointed Dr. Thomas M. John and Lt. Col Othman U. Dikko as the Refinery and Administration Members respectively, for the same Kaduna Refinery.

Mr. Sani Bello, who until his recent appointment was the General Manager of the Federal Supersulphate Fertiliser Company (FSFC) in Kaduna, was born in Zaria in 1940.

He attended the Provisional Secondary School, Zaria, from 1956-60 where he successfully took the WASC Examination before proceeding to Barewa College also in Zaria for the Higher School Certificate Course.

Married with six children, Mr. Sani Bello is expected to assume duties at Kaduna refinery in September this year.

Aged 41, Dr. John is a product of St. Patrick's College, Calabar, where he had his Secondary and Higher School Certificates Education from 1955-61. From 1963-68 he was at the Prague Institute of Chemical Technology, Czechoslovakia, where he received the M.Sc. Degree in Chemical Engineering.

Dr. John worked briefly for the Apapa Chemical Industries as Plant Manager before he proceeded to the Queen's University in Ontario, Canada for the Ph.D program in Chemical Reaction Engineering which he received in 1974. He was a lecturer in Chemical Engineering at the University of Lagos before he joined the then Ministry of Petroleum Resources as a Project Engineer with the Warri Refinery in September 1974, from where he was posted to coordinate project activities of the Kaduna Refinery.

A member of the Nigerian Society of Chemical Engineers, Dr. John has attended various post-graduate courses abroad and is married with children.

Lt. Col. Dikko until his recent appointment was the officer-in-charge of administration for the Kaduna Refinery Project.

Born in 1937, Lt. Col. Dikko attended the Katsina Middle School and the Laris School of Pharmacy (1952-56). He was a government pharmacist from 1956-64 before he transferred his services to the Pfizer Products Limited.

In 1965 he joined Major and Company Limited (a Pharmaceutical Firm as its branch manager based in Jos) before he left for the Nigerian Army as a staff duties officer from 1968-75.

Like Mr. John's, Lt. Col. Dikko's appointment took effect from the 26th June 1980.

CSO: 4470

OIL FIRMS CRITICIZED ON ATTITUDE TOWARD COUNTRY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Nwawa Ozoemene: "Oil Firms and the Nation's Economy"]

[Text]

IT is very pathetic to read reports of the way some foreign oil companies treat the people from whose areas they lift oil in this country. Reports of how some oil companies send a few bags of garri, rice etc. and a few thousand Naira to the unfortunate victims of oil spillage and of how some representatives of these oil companies watch with glee and amusement as these our unfortunate brothers and sisters struggle and scramble for this mere pittance, to keep body and soul together, are not only very revolting but also very insulting.

Apart from damages of pollution due to accidental oil spillage, some oil companies are also reported to operate with some little care for the environment where they work that they almost wilfully despoil the neighbourhood in their search for liquid gold which sustains other parts of the nation and builds fly-over, sky-scrapers, big industries and expressways in far away areas of the country other than the zones from where the oil is got. Inhabitants of these oil producing zones only hear about or read of these big developments and places as if these developments and places are in fairy land!

The Eastern Division of Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria recently organised a seminar in Port Harcourt for eight legislators and three permanent secretaries from Rivers, Imo and Cross River states. The purpose of the seminar, according to the organisers, was to "try and eliminate the communications gap between the government and the oil industry through dialogue". During that seminar the Eastern Divisional Manager of the company, Mr. J. B. O. Kumolu, said he hoped the participants would afterwards be able to see the operators of the oil industry as only the "bakers" of the cake, the cutting and sharing of which was the responsibility of the Govern-

ment. Thus, the buck was passed to the Federal government.

While one would like to congratulate the company for organising such a seminar which is a good idea if not used as a forum for brainwashing our parliamentarians and top government administrators in this relatively unknown field in Nigeria, it should be noted that the companies cannot be completely exonerated from the situation delineated above and any claim of being merely "bakers" of the cake is far from the truth.

Using the same analogy of the baker used by the gentleman, one would say that any baker is expected to be very careful about, and interested in how his bakery or factory pollutes the neighbourhood where it is situated, he should also be careful the way he treats the victims of any fire accidents that may be caused by his bakery and the way he relates socially and generally to

the community where he established the bakery.

The present attitude of foreign oil exploration companies to the zones and inhabitants of areas of their operation emanates from two main sources. The first is that as their main pre-occupation at present is to lift crude oil from Nigeria and then sell it abroad, they are naturally not very much concerned with what happens to the rest of the economy or the social welfare of the people in their immediate zones of operations, as would be the case if they were organisations with a more permanent economic attachment to the country.

Secondly, drilling operations are, as is customary throughout the oil industry, carried out by drilling contractors. Many of these drilling contractors are birds of passage who do not stay long in one location or zone of the world. So they and their expatriate staff do not have strong moral commitment to the welfare of the people or area where they are operating.

To solve the problems posed by the situations above, it is necessary to enact a legislation that will make the oil exploration companies more closely tied to and committed to the health of the Nigerian economy. Apart from the passing of the normal anti-pollution and environmental protection legislations that are usually enacted in oil producing countries, and apart from the fact that aggrieved parties can go to court to get some compensation for damages done to their

property by oil prospecting companies (i.e. if the aggrieved have enough financial means and are literate enough to prosecute long court cases and pursue their rights), a fund should be set up by legislation which could be called an Industrial Promotion Fund or Industrial Diversification Fund or whatever name that is appropriate, to which all foreign oil companies operating in Nigeria will contribute annually, a minimum of at least 10 per cent of their net profits and to which the Federal Government would contribute a matching sum or a sum slightly more than that to have controlling say over the use of the fund.

Economic and industrial funditis from both the government and the oil companies would then sit down together and decide what important, viable and profitable industries could be established with this money and owned jointly by the government and oil companies. Investment in these industries by the oil companies should be in addition to any other investments they have made or may make in the future in oil and oil related industries like the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project.

It may not be necessary for the oil companies to contribute to one general industrial promotion fund. Each oil company can run a separate fund in conjunction with the Federal Government. What is important is that it should be made mandatory by law for the foreign oil companies to contribute

at least 10 per cent of their net profits annually to this fund. With this fund or funds the Federal Government and oil companies can then jointly establish many important industries, some of which should be specifically sited in the oil producing zones while the rest should be sited in other parts of the country, especially in those areas that have little or no industries at present.

By siting industries in the oil producing zones, such infrastructures like access roads, electricity and pipe-borne water will ipso facto be provided to serve the industries and the people in these areas. Thus, the industries will bring in other good things of life for these our "unfortunate" brothers and sisters whose misfortune at present emanates paradoxically from the fact that their areas produce the source of wealth that enriches the rest of the country "but leaves them poor indeed" (with apologies to Shakespeare).

Establishments

It is true that some oil exploration and production companies have on their own established some industries. But only a very few oil companies have done this and the number of industries established is very very small indeed. He who drives a lot from our economy should put much more than that into the economy.

The use of the proposal spelled out above is that the

country can draw on the tremendous technological and industrial expertise which these oil companies have access to, due to their wide and varied international connections and their stupendous wealth. The arrangement will also enhance quick transfer of technology to this country. It will create thousands of job opportunities for our brothers and sisters in the oil-producing areas and other parts of the nation and enhance social justice and national harmony.

Moreover, the idea will make foreign oil companies more interested and more committed to the economic

welfare of their areas of operation instead of behaving like birds of passage. This idea will also enhance co-operation rather than confrontation between foreign oil companies and our people.

Although I have considered utilizing this fund in the field of rapid industrialisation because industries are very vital for national development, the idea can also be applied to other vital areas of the economy like agriculture. But industries are apparently more appropriate for this exercise.

The idea of establishing an industrial promotion or diver-

sification fund to which foreign oil companies are made by law to contribute a certain percentage of their net profits matched by a contribution from the government and which is used for investment in important industries has been tested in some other oil-producing countries of the Third World. It has resulted in the proliferation, in a very short time, of a lot of important industries

in these countries, apart from making foreign oil companies much more interested and committed

to the economic development of their host countries and the social welfare of their people.

...It is necessary to enact a legislation that will make the oil exploration companies more closely tied to and committed to the health of the Nigerian economy. A fund could be set up by legislation which could be called an Industrial Promotion Fund to which all foreign oil companies operating in Nigeria will contribute annually a minimum of at least 10 per cent of their net profits and to which the Federal Government would contribute a matching sum or a sum slightly more than that to have controlling say over the use of the fund.'

NEW FACTORY CREATES WORK FOR 8,000 PEOPLE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 80 p 12

[Text]

A NEW factory transforming pyrethrum flowers into an insecticide opened in Rwanda last month, providing employment directly or indirectly for almost 8,000 people, a major factor in a country which has one of the highest population densities in Africa.

The factory has been built at Rubungu in the highlands to the north of the country. It has cost about \$3.5 millions to build, and finance has come from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation and the U.N.'s Development Funds.

Rwanda's economy is founded almost exclusively on subsistence agriculture, and industry in this central African country of 4,500,000 people, is still in the embryonic stage.

Apart from a brewery and this new factory, Rwanda's industrial resources comprise a few small industries for treating tea and coffee and a few small-scale manufacturing plants.

With the introduction of the new refinery, however, many local farmers have been persuaded to give up subsistence farming and instead turn to pyrethrum growing. The factory can handle 1,000 tons of flowers annually, the optimum tonnage for maximum profitability. To reach this tonnage, however, has meant a huge increase in the amount of pyrethrum grown.

FULL BLOOM

Pyrethrum, an insecticide without any danger for the environment, is in constant growing demand. For Rwanda, which has

other countries which has abundant manpower but lacks the modern transformation plants needed, pyrethrum represents a way of achieving a measure of industrial development.

Experts forecast that for this year, 1,600 tons of dried pyrethrum flowers will be harvested in Rwanda. This will put the country in the third rank of world producers, after Kenya and Tanzania.

To obtain the maximum concentration of the pyrethrum in the plant, from which the insecticide is extracted, the large white flowers have to be picked in full bloom. The high population density in Rwanda makes this project possible and profitable.

Pyrethrum is much more powerful than DDT against insects although their degree of toxicity for humans and other plants and animal life is small. In domestic terms it is one of the least toxic insecticides.

Pyrethrum plants were introduced into Kenya during the 1920's and from there to Zaire and Tanzania. The zone in Rwanda where the plant grows stretches in a semi-circle from Gisenyi to Rubungu.

The programme to develop pyrethrum culture in Rwanda was launched last year by a Netherlands firm, ILACO, with the aid of the European Development Funds, in the form of a co-operative.

The government has lent out small parcels of land up to nearly two acres each to farmers, on condition that they become members of the co-operative.

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN DWELLERS TO RISE BY 1990

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Mike Reis, Owen Anikwue]

[Text]

It has been estimated that by 1990, the percentage of Nigerians living in urban areas would rise from the present 30.3 per cent to 36.3 per cent of the entire population of the country.

As a result of this accelerated rate of urbanisation in the country, the problems of shortages of dwelling units, high rents, overcrowding and slums have been aggravated, according to a paper presented at the third international conference on housing in Kaduna by Mr Oladipo Adina.

In the paper which was titled "Housing for the low-income group in Nigeria: Site and service approach", Mr Oladipo Adina said that one of the effects of rapid growth of population and urbanisation, was the strain put on the government to provide more infrastructural and community facilities, such as more roads, schools, hospitals and houses.

He observed that since government sources of revenue were limited, "judicious use must be made of the resources to cater for not only the upper and middle class groups, but also the low-income groups of the population".

In another paper, Mr Adamu Peter Ainsko a lecturer in ABU, Zaria called for the broadening of the sources of residential mortgages in the country.

He said the inability of the Federal Mortgage Bank to adequately contain all genuine loan

applications made it highly imperative for deliberate efforts designed to increase and stabilise the supply of mortgage credit to the public.

He suggested the setting up of a more specialised housing finance institution so that a more stable flow of funds into residential mortgages could be guaranteed.

Mr Ainsko said that pension funds of the National Pension Scheme could be a very substantial and powerful source of fund for housing finance since its liabilities were long-term commitments to employees.

Another paper by the Chairman, Lagos State Development and Property Corporation, M.A.O. Olataju, said only one dwelling unit was available for every 10 residents in metropolitan Lagos as at December, 1978, according to a housing stock survey. He said the survey revealed that as at the same period, there were only 300,000 dwelling units for an estimated population of about four million inhabitants.

Alhaji M.A.O. Olataju disclosed that as a result of the housing congestion in metropolitan Lagos, maintenance of essential sanitary services had been difficult. He cited the provision of adequate water supply as an example. He said that water was not fully paid for because of the absence of an effective metering system for residential areas.

SITUATION OF RISING FOOD PRICES DESCRIBED

Survey by 'NEW NIGERIAN'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

PRICES of major food items in the country have gone up, a nation-wide market survey by the New Nigerian has revealed.

The survey showed increases ranging from 40 to 100 per cent in the prices of the food items within the past few months. Rice, gari, beans, yam tubers, palm and groundnut oil and beverages are among the basic food items for which consumers now pay more.

In Lagos, a tin of gari now costs eight Naira as against five Naira three months ago while a bag of brown beans sells for 75 Naira compared with its former price of 50 Naira.

Reports from Port Harcourt stated that rice, sold for 20 kobo per cigarette cup measure now costs 35 kobo while 25 cups of gari formerly sold for one Naira has now been reduced to 15 cups.

Orin, Kwara State, recorded a particularly sharp increase in the price of rice from 25 Naira a bag to 87 Naira and at Offa, Ajesse-Po, Erin-Ile, Jebba and Ilasita all in Kwara State, the price is even higher ranging from 95 Naira to 105 Naira.

A bunch of yam tubers, now costs 10 Naira whereas the same quantity could be bought for three Naira a few months ago.

In Abeokuta, Ogun State an increase of 50 per cent is recorded in the current 80 Naira price of a bag of gari while groundnut oil sells at 1.30 Naira a bottle.

Beans, formerly sold at 45 Naira a bag in Benin, Bendel State, now costs 60 Naira. Other food items for which sharp increases were recorded include plantains, tomatoes and palm oil.

In Kaduna, a bag of beans costs 110 Naira while the price of gari has gone up by 100 per cent in Enugu, Anambra State.

A cup of gari which was five kobo now costs 10 kobo and the

same goes for rice which sells at 20 kobo a cup as against the old price 16 kobo.

In Bauchi, prices of garri and rice have also gone up though the price of beans is down by 30 per cent.

From Akure, Ondo State are reports that plantains, formerly retailed five for 30 kobo now costs three for 30 kobo and rice has gone up from 10 Naira per tin to 30 Naira.

A women's organisation in the state, Akure Dynamic Women Organisation commenting on the high prices said: "Food prices are presently so high that this has led to crisis in some families and has caused many broken homes. The earnings of our husbands and our humble contributions to the family budget as housewives all go for food supply to the neglect of other necessities."

Beverages, too have not been spared by the current inflationary trends. According to the survey the price of a popular brand of milk has gone up by about 30 per cent while a packet of a particular brand of sugar has gone up to 25 Naira from about 20 Naira.

The various sizes of bread loaves also cost more now. A loaf that formerly sold for 30 kobo now costs 30 kobo in most parts of Lagos and between three and five kobo have been added to the old 20 kobo price of a standard loaf.

The increase in the price of bread is understood to be because of an increase in the price of flour to 13.80 Naira per a 50 kilo bag from 13.05 Naira.

The various reasons given for the sharp increases by traders include higher producer prices while others blame it on the after

effects of the newly introduced 100 Naira minimum wage and poor distribution system.

Against the background of higher prices for food items, it was revealed that the prices of some electronic goods had dropped.

Our Kwara State correspondent, reported that the price of standing fans had gone down from 150 Naira to 125 Naira while reports from Benin said that television sets also cost less now.

He reported that a set formerly sold at a cost of 970 Naira now costs 535 Naira while another size sold for 407 Naira is now available at 290 Naira.

The decrease in the prices of electronics was also reported in Lagos. A small cassette player that sold for 70 Naira now costs 30 Naira less while television sets that sold for 250 Naira now costs 180 Naira.

Trends Indicated

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 p 24

[Article by Godfrey Umesil]

[Text] There is strong indication that there is a rise in the prices of food items. This has been the situation for some few weeks. The rise does not seem to follow the general pattern of inflation prevalent in the economy in that it could not be related to any dramatic change in wage agreements outside the N100 minimum wage per month, nor in the state of money supply. In fact, Nigeria's reserve has risen in recent months.

The main food items affected by the rise in prices include garri, rice, yam, vegetables, bread, stockfish and others. The average percentage increase in the prices of some of these items is 35 percent.

Traditionally Nigeria has a lot of food supply at this time of the year. Forecast by some informed sources say that Nigeria will have a good harvest this year.

The reason for the increase in prices could therefore be traced to other factors. One of such factors is the import licence.

Some couple of months ago the Federal Government lifted the ban on some imported products which includes rice and stockfish. But the import license is yet to be issued. The scarcity in the supply of rice could be traced to this factor. The home produced rice is not enough to meet the demands of the large population.

Consumption

The country has been fast consuming whatever stock of rice that is on hand. With the available rice fast diminishing in quantity, the price of rice sharply increased and in some cases by almost 100 percent. Before the current rice scarcity, a bag of 50kg rice sold for ₦60. The present price is over ₦100 per bag. The Executive President has directed that the available stocks should be distributed throughout the country. This is a timely measure, but it is doubtful if it will radically bring down the price of rice.

The real magic that will bring the price of rice tumbling down lies in the issuing of import licence. This will allow ships, some of which are already loaded with rice, to sail into Nigerian shores.

Garri's price sharply increased in recent weeks. In Lagos, for example, a tin of garri sells for ten naira in some markets. The former price for this measure of garri was five naira. This is a 100 percent increase.

Bendel State is one of the main areas from where Lagos gets its supply of garri. This supply involves road transportation. High freight charges is blamed for the increase in the cost of garri. Road transporters recently increased their freight charges as a result of increase in their operating cost, labour, overhead costs and spare parts for vehicles. The extra bill has been passed on to the consumers.

A further reason for the rise in the price of garri is that with the cost of rice going up as a result of shortage in supply, some consumers who could not afford to purchase rice naturally concentrated on garri.

Nigeria consumes multi-million tonnes of garri per year. This quantity is generated from within Nigeria through private farmers and some government agricultural establishments. Over 80 percent of the population consume garri in one form or the other in a day.

Bread is another food item whose price has increased. A loaf of bread which formerly sold at 25 kobo now sells for 35 kobo. That of 35 kobo loaf has moved up to 50 kobo and in some markets it sells for 60 kobo. The rise in the cost of raw materials especially flour, and distribution charges are blamed for increase in bread price.

Garage

Stockfish price fluctuates. In some areas it is high, while in some it is stable. Importers of stockfish still await the issuing of import licence. The level of stockfish stock in the country at the moment is not high. The distribution of whatever stock that is available has generated public debate especially in Imo State where it is alleged that politics is being introduced into the distribution of stockfish.

Looking at the trends in some of the domestic food markets, it becomes clear that consumers need protection from the government in terms of pricing structure, quantity and quality. Prices of some domestic food items do not seem to be covered by the rules and regulations of Price Guidelines as they apply to imported consumer products.

If they are, the government's Price Intelligence Unit needs to work much harder. Because of the various sources through which domestic food items are supplied in the market, there is no standard system for pricing. The exception in price structuring being cash crops such as palm oil, kernel, groundnut, cocoa and others.

The prices for yams, garri, cassava, vegetables, fruits and others could be arbitrarily fixed by the village farmer and the retail traders. The price of a bunch of plantain or banana for example, varies from one market to the other. The lack of uniform price means that a consumer may be paying too high a price for the product.

The irony of the system is that it is the retail trader rather than the farmer who reaps the benefit of the high prices. In order to generally arrest the situation, the government--Federal and State, need to act. Difficult though it may be, the government could use the cooperatives for local purchases and distribution at controllable prices.

Alternatively, retailers should be educated on the use of scales. In some urban cities, the supermarkets are successfully using scales in the sales of yam and some other items. The Price Intelligence Unit could be used for gathering valid information in this field for future policy decision.

Bread Price Rise Deplored

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 pp 1, 24

[Article by Jackson Inafidon]

[Text] The Productivity, Prices and Incomes Board has condemned the current increase in the prices of bread.

The price of bread has risen in the last two weeks. A 400 grammes loaf of bread which sold for 20k three weeks ago now sells for as much as 35k. There have also been scarcity of bread in Lagos with bakers blaming it all on the increase in the price of flour.

The secretary of PPIB said that the normal procedure for increasing the price of any item within the controlled commodities is for the manufacturer concerned to apply to the Board for consideration and approval if necessary.

But in this case, the bakers did not seek the approval of the Board. He however, said that the Board is aware of the increase in the price of flour. Flour is the major ingredient in bread baking.

Mr Ernst Auer, the Managing Director of the Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited, while defending his company's increase in the price of flour said that the rise is not the cause of the high cost of bread now.

A 50 kilo bag of flour has risen from ₦12.05 to ₦13.30 in Lagos and ₦14.60 in the northern states. These are factory prices.

Mr Auer agreed that his company has not been able to expand sufficiently to meet up with the rising demand for flour in the country. He said that his company applied for an increase in its prices since 1978 because, according to him, transportation cost has risen steeply during the last six years.

Other reasons for increasing the price of flour, Mr Auer said, are: high cost of packaging, fuel, electricity and labour.

Some bakers in Lagos interviewed by the "Business Times" last week complained that the price of sugar and yeast have also risen.

A 50kg of sugar which is supposed to sell for ₦11.00 is being sold in the markets at ₦27.00 while a tin of yeast now sells for ₦3.00. The bakers also complained of the rising cost of labour which they claim is cutting into their profit margins.

The scarcity of bread even at its present high price has been blamed on the short supply of flour. Bakers in Lagos for instance, get their flour supply on ration basis worked out by the Flour Mill. In effect, the capacity of a baker depends on the quantity of his flour allocation by the Flour Mills. Buying flour from distributors, the bakers argued, would make them run at a loss because of the prohibitive prices.

So far there is no effort either on the part of the PPIB or the Master Bakers to resolve the situation. The bakers are already giving the impression that things would not be the same again as they cannot afford to go back to the old prices no matter the pressure from the PPIB.

Last weekend some housewives in Lagos grudgingly bought the available bread at the new rate while others could not find any to buy at all.

Page: 4470

NIGERIA

UBRBDIA SAID SET FOR MASSIVE FOOD PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 80 p 9

(Text) About 10,000 tonnes of assorted grains are expected to be produced by the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority (UBRBDIA) this year.

The grains to be produced are maize and rice. Plans are at advanced stage also to produce guinea corn, wheat, cotton and sugar-cane.

A total of 3,000 hectares of land are expected to be cultivated during the same period. Already 7,600 bags of fertilisers have been received for use in the areas.

Speaking during an interview, the General Manager of the UBRBDIA, Alhaji Abubakar Hashidu said an elaborate plan had been made for his authority to boost food production in the state within the next five years.

Alhaji Hashidu announced that the authority had seven pilot farm projects located at Tallum, Cassel, Donga, Dadin Kowa, Bagen, Mayo-lne and a vegetable garden at Ariya.

The authority which is one of the largest in the federation covers almost the whole of Gongola State, the eastern half of Bauchi State, the southern part of Borno State and small portions of Benue and Plateau states.

The general manager stated that over 369,000 hectares of land had been found suitable for the development of assorted grains within the operational areas of the authority.

He was happy that our farmers were positively responding to the modern methods of irrigated farming and hoped that very soon we would be self-sufficient in food production, thus curbing the rate of inflation in the country.

He announced that the authority was doing all in its power to avoid anything which would cause confrontation between them and farmers in their areas of operations.

(S) (u) (b)

MINISTER REPORTED LIQUIDITY WITH LOW COAL PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Aug 80 p 9

[Text]

MINISTER of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, has warned that if the production of coal at the mines in Enugu does not rise to one million tonnes per annum by the end of this year, the Federal Government would be compelled to revise its mechanization agreement with the foreign firm handling it.

The minister was addressing the inaugural meeting of the Board of Directors of the Nigerian Coal Corporation in the Anambra State capital.

He said that it was unsatisfactory that the production of coal still stood at 300,000 tonnes per annum against the projection of 1,000,000 tonnes per annum after the decommissioning of a washery plant at the mines.

Alhaji Muhammad urged members of the board to take the right course that would bring about the much needed improvement in the corporation's performance to meet rising demand. "The domestic demand for coal cannot now be met by the present production level, and there are indications that this demand will increase to rise, especially when the proposed coal-based electric power stations are established," he said.

The minister announced that the Federal Government had made 10 million Naira available to the corporation to solve its perennial financial problems.

He said that the corporation had been upgraded to a category

"B" establishment as one of the measures to boost the morale of its staff.

Other incentives for the miners, he went on, included a new system of motivation through intermittent cash awards to those whose jobs entailed working underground.

The minister further stated that the coal industry would be re-activated beyond Enugu to include the large coal deposits in Benue State, Lafia in Plateau State, and Gombe in Bauchi State.

The minister said that there would be changes in the management of the corporation, adding that plans were under way to retrieve and re-activate the colliery training school, Enugu, which the Anambra State Government acquired and converted into a secondary school many years ago.

Responding to the minister's address on behalf of the chairman of the board, one of the members, Alhaji Ibrahim Umar, regretted that the fortunes of the Nigerian Coal Corporation had for so long depended on the ups and downs of the international economic order.

He said the Nigerians should be able to use their talents and position to regulate its resources to reflect their national interests.

Alhaji Ibrahim stated that the problems of the coal industry were not insurmountable and pledged that members of the board would do everything possible to see that coal regained its former position in the nation's economy.

BRIEFS

SOKOTO RICE SHORTAGE--Sokoto--Acute scarcity of rice has hit the whole of Sokoto State. The situation has worsened, resulting in the exploitation of consumers by sellers who have hoarded it. New Nigerian investigations indicated that the 100 kilogramme bag of rice which formally sold at 30 Naira now sells at over 80 Naira. The Uncle Ben's packet and the Mr. Chow Brand obtainable at 60 kobo under normal circumstances had their prices raised up to one Naira before finally "disappearing" from the market. At the Sokoto Market, I found the smallest aluminium measure (mudu) of rice selling at one Naira per measure. This trend has influenced the prices of other food items in the market. When I called at the state Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Commissioner, Alhaji Abubakar Tunau Gusau, was said to have travelled to Lagos and would be back in about four days time. His permanent secretary, Alhaji Ahmed Sani chose not to say much on the issue because it was a Federal Government affair. [Ibrahim N. Salihu] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 80 p 24]

KADUNA OIL ON SALE--One of the products of the Kaduna Oil Refinery went into the market on Wednesday following the commissioning of the low pour fuel section of the refinery. The refinery started partial operation on August 10 this year, processing crude oil from Warri into various petroleum by-products. Products of the refinery include kerosene, light and heavy gas oils, and low pour oil. Performing the commissioning ceremony on Wednesday, the Acting General Manager of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC), Mr. V. Lolomari, commended the Chiyoda Construction Company of Japan for completing the project on schedule. He said the refinery would greatly reduce the scarcity of petroleum products in the country and also improve the country's economy. He told the construction company not to abandon the project now that work had been completed but to keep in touch with the refinery and be ready to take on any other work that might be required of them. Mr. Lolomari commended staff of the refinery for the hard work put in to keep the refinery running. Conducting the general manager tour of the refinery later, the Project Co-ordinator Dr. M.T. John, said the shortage of staff had hindered the work in some sections of the refinery. He said the drum manufacturing section of the refinery could not take off for this reason in spite of the fact that machines for the production of the drums had been installed. [Mike Reia] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Aug 80 p 24]

of encouraging more members to take active part in debates in the House. He explained that because some members "are not fluent in the English language and could not follow the legislative procedure, they do not take part in the debates." This, he added, had resulted in debates being "dominated" by a few members. The speaker refused to comment on the recommendations of the all-party conference on remunerations for public officers "until the governor sends his appropriation bill to the House." He, however, said that most members were willing to accept the recommendations. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 2]

TEXTILE WORKERS VP--A new salary structure based on the N100 per month minimum wage has been approved for textile workers in the country. Already, the Nigerian Textile, Garment and Tailoring Employers' Association and the National Union of Textile, Garment and Tailoring Workers of Nigeria have signed an agreement to this effect. The executive secretary of the Employers' Association, Alhaji Musa Ibrahim, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Kaduna during the week that workers who had been earning between N56 to N69 a month would now earn N100 monthly. He said that textile workers earning between N60 and N80 will now receive between N100.50 to N109 a month while those on N81 to N99 are now to receive between N109.50 to N117 monthly. Other workers earning N100 and above would enjoy an increase of 18 percent according to the agreement, the secretary added. Alhaji Musa said that the new salary gradings took effect from April 1 this year and the workers would collect arrears ranging from N4 to N7 a month. He explained that in computing the new salaries both the employers' Association and the Workers Union took into consideration the seniority of individual workers. He said that normal production had commenced in all the textile factories in Kaduna following the agreement. NAN investigation revealed that the agreement provided that the arrears due to the workers would be split into two to enable the factories to settle the arrears monthly. The News Agency of Nigeria last month reported that all the textile factories might be closed down unless prompt action was taken by the employers to implement the N100 minimum wage. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 3]

IMMIGRATION VP--The Director of Immigration has been given the authority to allow the entry of expatriates into the country for business purposes. The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Bello Ayegba, gave the directive today in Port Harcourt at the opening of a meeting of senior immigration officers. The minister asked them to work closely with consulates with a view to expediting employers who wish to employ the government's immigration policy. He warned that in carrying out their duties, immigration officers should at all times ensure that the country's interests are not harmed. Alhaji Bello disclosed that his ministry will also provide adequate office and residential accommodations for the officers. The joint conference is discussing implementation strategies for the new immigration policy. [Text] [ABV130]

recently reconstituted by the Federal Government has as members the permanent Secretary Federal Ministry of Industries, Chief A.A. Amachree (Iberville), Alhaji Iba Bandamu (Kaduna), Mr S.C. Anochie (Imo) and the permanent secretary Anambra State Ministry of Industry and Technology. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 p 3]

STATES TO FINANCE AIRPORTS--Four States which currently have no airports and have decided to bear the costs until the Federal Government is ready to take over financing. Aviation Minister Mr. Samuel C. Mafuyal said last week that although the Federal Government had already given each of the four states--Bauchi, Imo, Niger and Ondo N0.5 million for airport construction and carried out the feasibility studies for some of the proposed airports, the state governments will have to bear the cost of the projects until the Federal Government is "financially ready to take over." It was not clear when or at what stage of each project this will be. The airports have to be built on plans and up to standards approved by the Aviation Ministry. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Aug 80 p 3]

REFORMS TO IMPROVE ECONOMY'S EFFICIENCY INSTITUTED

London WEST AFRICA In English 8 Sep 80 pp 1729-1780

Text

Following the abolition of ONCAD the state trading body, the Senegalese Government has proceeded with more reforms aimed at improving the efficiency of the economy.

The government has now taken over control of the country's groundnut oil industry, an offshoot of the groundnut industry which accounts for 40 per cent of Senegalese exports. A statement from the Ministry of Economy and Finance said that the government had bought leases on the three remaining private groundnut oil refineries. The move gives the government control of four refineries currently operating. These, once current extension plans are completed, will have a production capacity of a little over 1m tonnes.

Senegalese groundnut production can reach 1m tonnes in a good year. However, it has recently been hit by drought and the crop has been reduced by half. The nuts and their side products account for 50 per cent of agricultural revenue, 40 per cent of exports and 10 per cent of Treasury earnings. The groundnut oil industry accounts for 26 per cent of the country's gross domestic product.

The government act gives it legal ownership of the three refineries it has leased since the ten year leases run out. The government has a majority holding in the fourth refinery.

With rain still falling sparingly the government is having to resort to all possible measures to combat the drought. A new law passed in the National Assembly makes it obligatory for every Senegalese to contribute a day's salary each month to help the drought-affected areas of the country. The special levy, which will last from September to February next year will range as estimated \$15m and be used to buy cereals for the inhabitants of the area where there has been drought. People not earning a wage will have to pay a sum proportionate to their income.

In another decision the National Assembly raised import duties by 50 per cent on certain goods as well as to increase subsidies for the production of canned fish, cereals, fertiliser, shoes and other items.

Meanwhile it was reported that Senegalese importers and exporters must now give priority for their freight to Senegalese vessels. It was specified that they must take up to 40 per cent of trade engendered by Senegalese external trade. In doing this, Senegal has applied the code of conduct proposed by UNCTAD which divided international maritime transport in three quotas: 40 per cent for the country, 40 per cent for the countries to which goods are destined and 20 per cent for other transshipments.

Property tax increased

Government efforts have also touched on the very delicate sector of property tax. A 20 per cent tax is to be levied on all rented property. This is in addition to a 15 per cent tax on such properties. Property development companies will also have to pay a 15 per cent tax on any new buildings under construction. Property speculation has been a major problem through rents increased in public. With the very high rate of foreigners present from developed countries either as technical assistants or representing foreign companies, there has been a massive rise in the construction of villas and blocks of flats which are rented out at exorbitant prices. It has even been suggested by some that pressure has been put on the government in the past not to reduce the numbers of foreign aid personnel by interests close to the

property owners and developers.

A sector which might have been very hard hit following the restriction of bank credits by government was small-scale industry. The government has now announced measures which will encourage small-scale entrepreneurs to hire equipment for a certain period and then to have the option of purchase at the end of the period. There is one such company in Senegal, Locafrique which has existed since 1976 and which is owned 94.99 per cent by the French concern Eaux et Electricite de l'Ouest Africain. The list of government measures extends to the restriction of budgetary spending. As of August 22 all recruitment into the public service has been blocked. Only certain positions will be left open for those graduating from training schools and in the replacement of technical assistants. An agreement was reached with France recently announcing a drastic reduction in

the aid personnel in Senegal. A second measure concerns abuses in salaries. There has been considerable waste over people in retirement who continue to receive their full salary. As of this month, 55 will become the retirement age, unless some person is considered indispensable. Ministries are also to reduce their recurrent costs: water electricity and telephone bills incurred by public servants in their own homes will no longer be paid by the state.

At the same time, the government has decided to close down 20 embassies, to reduce the number of foreign aid personnel; to cease lodging senior civil servants when they own houses of their own; to reduce the number of vehicles owned by the state by half and to forbid the purchase of any additional car which might be more than 31 h.p.

TIES WITH PROGRESSIVE ARAB STATES TO BE STRENGTHENED

Victoria NATION In English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text

S EYCHELLES revolutionary ties with several progressive Arab states and movements will be consolidated further this week during the visit of the Political Secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, to Libya, Lebanon and Iraq.

Mr Hodoul, who left at the weekend, is heading an SPPF delegation to represent Seychelles at the Libyan Jamahiriya's 11th anniversary of the September 1 revolution that ousted the corrupt regime of King Idris.

During the two days he will spend in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, Mr Hodoul will deliver a message from President Rene to the Libyan Head of State Col. Muammar Gaddafi and have talks on bilateral co-operation with the Libyan Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Ali Taki.

In Libya, Minister Hodoul will be accompanied by Mrs Lydia Pillay, a branch coordinator of the SPPF and

Mr Andre Bacco who will represent the National Workers' Union at the invitation of the Libyan national union.

From Tripoli, Mr Hodoul will move on alone to Beirut to visit the headquarters of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation at the invitation of the Chief of the Political Department, Mr Farouk Kadoumi, the Organisation's equivalent of a minister for foreign affairs.

There Mr Hodoul will also have talks with the PLO leader Mr Yasser Arafat, on the very cordial relations that exist between Seychelles and the Organisation.

Our country has always supported the Palestinian rights and defended their just cause against Israeli aggression, Minister Hodoul said before he left on his trip.

The whole world is aware of our support and the PLO are the first to recognise it resulting in very close rela-

tions between the two peoples," he added.

While in Beirut, Minister Hadoul hopes to find the time to take the hour's drive to the Syrian capital, Damascus, to spend at least a few hours at the Palestine National Council, a PLO-organised national congress that has been convened for all the affiliated movements involved in the Palestinian struggle. On Friday, the Seychellois Foreign Minister expects to move off to Iraq.

Talking to our reporter about the visit, Minister Hadoul revealed that during President Rene's state visit to this revolutionary state in the heart of the Middle East, cooperation agreements had been signed. These resulted in a gift to Seychelles of some R 10 million, a loan of over R 60 million and aid in the fishing industry of over R 60 million as well. Recently Mr. Hadoul continued, Seychelles had sent plans of the different projects to be covered by this co-operation to be studied by the Iraq Government. The main aim of his visit therefore was to hold the necessary talks on this matter.

During his visit to Iraq, the Minister hopes to call on President Saddam Hussein to deliver a letter from President Rene, and to hold talks on

oil and co-operation and other subjects with the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Saadoun Hammadi.

Minister Hadoul is expected back next weekend.

Commenting on the importance of the trip and the Seychelles' growing relations with Arab states in general, Minister Hadoul pointed out that "a socialist revolution is always on the right track."

"We must always stick to the path chosen and up to now we have done this with determination," he said. "As a result we notice more and more that other progressive Arab countries, are recognising and respecting our principles that are just and correct. Because of this they are ready to give us all the support we need to defend our revolution."

So this week will serve admirably to consolidate the already strong solidarity between the revolutions of the Seychellois nation and of the Libyan, Palestinian and Iraqi peoples," he said.

PIONEERS' SUCCESS AT ALGERIAN YOUTH CAMP REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

"WE WERE the best." "Everybody came up to us to tell us that we were the most well organised delegation." "Our hosts, the National Union of Algerian Youth, and several other countries congratulated us on our performance."

These words of pride and satisfaction were spoken by an eight strong Pioneer delegation that recently returned from an international youth camp in Algeria.

Seychelles was pointed out by many observers as the most efficient of the 35 national youth movements that joined together at Ayoun el Turk (Oran), a major Algerian port on the north west Mediterranean coast, last month for 20 days of international solidarity.

The disciplined and dedicated group of four boys and four girls, all especially selected according to past per-

formance to represent the Young Pioneers and Pioneers, left here on August 3 under the supervision of instructor Marcel Valentin for the seventh International Camp of Friendship organised by the Algerian youth movement.

Its aim was to bring together similar national organisations from all over Africa — including representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa and Namibia's SWAPO — the Arab world and Europe.

Right from the opening of the camp the Seychellois Pioneers impressed the other delegations and their hosts with their precise goose-stepping. It turned out that only two other delegations used this difficult style of marching. In the countries of many of the other socialist groups present, goose-stepping was left for the

more senior disciplinary forces.

If this form of marching was unusual, the Pioneer salute was unique and intrigued everyone, most of whom used the military style salute or one based on the international Scout movement.

The Pioneer salute consists of the flat, open palm, fingers together, being brought up to the forehead, the outer edge facing forward and the thumb extended to touch the forehead. It signifies the determined use of the Seychellois youth's intelligence and mental development for the progress of the country. Later, many other children rushed over to question the Pioneers about this and their method of marching.

Camp life, which the Pioneers agreed was characterized by allround co-operation based on strict equality, included early morning flag raising ceremonies, physical exercise sessions, sports, educational discussions enabling the delegations to introduce their governments and countries, cultural shows and exhibitions and amusements.

Each country had its flag raised on the Seychelles being visited, which carried off all their delegations saluting. At 11.00 the raising of the respective flag of the morning of the country involved then a cultural show and exercise followed the day.

The Pioneers have no doubts as to the popularity of theirs. The other delegations applauded enthusiastically and chanted "Seychelles" during the dancing, singing and poetry reading which had been carefully rehearsed before leaving Seychelles. Later other delegations asked for copies of a patriotic pioneer poem that was recited.

A favourite was the "Kaffir" game played by three people and involving the passing round of six coconut shells. Other delegations borrowed the shells and asked the Pioneers to teach them the accompanying song.

The Seychellois delegation also answered innumerable questions about the coco de mer, which drew gasps of wonder when put on display, and other exhibits. By the end of the camp specially-made hats had been given away as tokens of friendship.

The Pioneers were visited in camp by one or two Seychellois students and Algerian friends who had worked in Seychelles on a co-operation basis and who took them on extensive sight-seeing trips, including a visit to the popular Alzium Fair.

The Pioneers said that they were grateful for having been chosen to represent their country and movement, and that they had learnt much and other, more established relationships and other relations and amusements.

Meanwhile senior youth of
terials here have also expres-
sed their satisfaction at the
outcome of the trip, at the im-
mense success the Pioneers
made of it and at the divi-
dends the Pioneer training
is paying among these young
Seychellois dedicated and mo-
tivated enough to make the
best of the opportunity of-
fered.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER EXPLAINS OUTER ISLAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PLACEREA NATION in English 30 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

(Text)

THE DEVELOPMENT of the outer islands of Seychelles is based first and foremost on the well-being and progress of the Seychellois people, stressed the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, following his visit to Desroches Island on Thursday.

Minister Ferrari, who was touring Desroches after the inaugural flight to the island said that in this sector the wishes and interest of the people, particularly of the islanders, preoccupied Government rather than tourism.

The opening of the air strip, Dr. Ferrari said, above all took into consideration the easing of life for the isolated islanders and the speeding up of development. "What we want and are determined to do is to see that the development of such islands is for the Seychellois by the Seychellois," he added.

First of all Government

aimed at revitalising the human and economic life of the government-owned outer islands of Farquhar, Coetivy, Desroches, Providence and Astove, with an investment of R 64 million. This sum is obvious proof of the government's will to develop these islands, Dr. Ferrari said.

The number of crumbling houses on Desroches, Minister Ferrari continued, showed that once the outlying islands played a prominent role in the life of the country but had then been neglected and allowed to regress. Government now aimed to make life on the islands rewarding enough to entice people to work and live there on a more permanent basis.

We are talking here of the development of agriculture, fishing, craftwork and

small industries but without the paternalistic attitude of the past."

As far as the settlement and agricultural development of these islands are concerned the plan is based on the apportioning of land similar to but larger than the "blocks" system on Mahe and Praslin. This is already working on Desroches where the Minister talked to a number of families rearing livestock, planting and cultivating crops on their parcels of land. They also live in new homes built by Government as an enticement.

"I have spoken to these people and they are so determined to make a good living with the opportunity they have been given, Dr. Ferrari said, "I am convinced that they have a love for the island life and are proud of making Desroches, a fast-developing place, their home."

"Their effort has encouraged government into putting the finishing touches to the outer island development plan."

Under the plan, the families living on the plots will sell their produce to the respective island administrations.

Apart from this Government will also provide houses and community services for workers who are based on the islands on a more or less temporary basis and who will make up the main settlement.

"These will be the people running and servicing the fishing, small industries, copra mills and tourism facilities," Dr. Ferrari explained. "After all, the islands have to, and have the potential to help feed the rest of the country."

Another incentive to encourage people to settle on the outer islands has been the raising of salaries more than twofold in the few years that the islands have been under government control (in Desroches' case for just over three years).

Government is also looking seriously at the recreational side of life on the islands, Dr. Ferrari said. Admitting that the isolation of the islands made life a little tougher than on Mahe, he pointed out that it was important to provide ways for the islanders to distract themselves in an educative way.

So the government had in mind the provision of community centres, video television, which will also show locally made films of life on Mahe and on other islands of the Republic among other things. With life on the outer islands demanding the best of a person, Dr. Ferrari said, it is important that the islanders are provided with means of relaxation that will be of benefit to them.

BRIEFS

DESROCHES AIRSTRIP--The latest of the outer islands' airstrips, which was opened by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, last week, was praised by a government pilot soon after the first landing. Mr. David Ploughs, the very experienced pilot of the Defender that was the first aircraft to land on the Desroches strip told our reporter on the island that the airfield's ground layout was of a very high standard. "I am very pleased with the scale and the scope of the engineering work that has been done," the pilot said. "The builders have obviously learnt a lot from the previous airstrips," he added, referring to airstrips on other islands that he had landed on. After pointing out that the strip's surface needed time to stabilise and for the grass covering it to get a good hold, Mr. Ploughs added: "I'm quite sure that in due course this will be a completely adequate airstrip and should be most suitable for any aircraft that Seychelles may be operating in the foreseeable future." [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 80 p 2]

MESSAGE TO LIBYANS--President Rene has sent messages of congratulations to the leaders of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the occasion of these countries' national days on Monday and Tuesday respectively. In Mr Colonel Muammar el Gaddafi, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya and leader of the Great September First Revolution the message stated that eleven years had elapsed since the patriots of Libya ousted the monarchic regime to install a Socialist Republic, the progress of which the people of Seychelles had always followed closely. The message to Libya also made reference to Colonel Gaddafi's support to liberation movements and peoples such as the Palestinians, Zimbabweans, Saharawis and "our brothers" in Africa. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 1 Sep 80 p 1]

TRACTORS FROM KOREA--The first of 10 tractors sent arrived in the Republic from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in early July was presented to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, yesterday afternoon by the Ambassador of the DPRK, Mr. Jong Han Ro. The tractors, which formed part of a valuable consignment of gifts including 1,000 tonnes of cement, five trailers and two barrows all arrived aboard the M.V. Wongjaisan--a new 10,000 tonne ship. The tractor that was handed over has been checked by three technicians who arrived from the DPRK last month. It will be transported to Gostiry to help develop agricultural

projects on the island. Accepting the gift, Minister St. Ange said that this gesture of friendship would no doubt strengthen Seychelles' solidarity with the revolutionary people of the DPRK. Ri Jong Nam Ho in turn said that he hoped the relationship that exists between the two countries would continue to grow. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 1 Sep 80 p 1]

CSG1 4420

BRIEFS

MOSCOW LINK ESTABLISHED--A bilateral air service agreement between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union has been signed at the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation in Moscow. Mr Nikolai Ivanovich Nazarov, First Deputy Minister of the Russian Ministry of Civil Aviation, said his government agreed that the establishment of air links between the two countries will increase the level of cooperation and understanding between them. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1738]

CSD: 4420

POLICE MINISTER GIVES STRONG WARNING ON INTER-GROUP DISORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Excerpt]

PEOPLE who entered the living areas of other population groups with the intention of running amok and disturbing law and order, must not expect any mercy from the police, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

He was speaking in an interview in reaction to the unrest in Kimberley on Monday, when a large number of Blacks entered the town's White area and invaded houses.

Mr Le Grange said the police had instructions to act relentlessly against such actions, and added that he had warned before that people from one population group should not enter the area of another group with a view to creating chaos.

"The police not only have instructions to act firmly in

any group area against people disturbing law and order, but have special instructions to prevent any action that could create racial friction in South Africa.

"I now issue a special warning to all population groups who make themselves guilty of disruption or attempting to disrupt other groups' living areas with the intention to create disorder," he said.

"Under no circumstances will the police allow their actions, and the police will act rigorously and no mercy must be expected from them," he emphasised.

"If Black nations or any of South Africa's other nations believe they can move from one group area to another in defiance of law and order, they must now finally take notice that it will not be tolerated."

COLORED NOMINEE TO PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ACCEPTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

(Article by Murray McNally)

(Text)

CAPE TOWN — The Reverend Christian April of George, who this week became the first Coloured man to disclose his acceptance of an invitation to serve on the President's Council, said his appointment was "an honour and a privilege."

He urged other Coloured leaders on the platteland who felt they were "equipped" to work for the upliftment of the Coloured people to accept invitations to serve on the President's Council.

Mr April (41), a clergyman of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk at George, is a former clerk in the Department of Coloured Affairs. He is chairman of the Southern Cape Management Committee and chairman of the Regional Education Council for the Cape and an executive member of the Association of Management Committees in the Cape province.

Mr April was invited to serve on the council by Mr Marais Steyn last Thursday. He accepted on Tuesday.

Mr April said he thanked the Prime Minister, Mr P W

Botha, at a function in George on Friday for the opportunity to serve on the Council.

Mr April said yesterday he felt Coloured leaders should make use of a platform such as the President's Council to put forward their case for the "betterment of the people."

"I would like to work towards bringing about reconciliation between the various people of South Africa," he said.

"The Coloured people want to be recognised as citizens of South Africa and be part of a joint discussion and decision-making process. This is what the Council stands for, so I do not understand why there is so much resistance to it."

He said it would be "a pity if opportunistic people" offered their services on the President's Council.

The Council needed people of integrity "who are committed to improving the lot of the Coloured people," he said.

He said his church council, leaders of the community and all 16 management committees in his area approved of his decision to accept the invitation to serve on the Council.

CONFRONTATION DEVELOPING IN NATAL LABOR PARTY

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 22 Aug 80 p 20

[Article by Omar Badsha]

[Text]

A major confrontation is developing between the Executive of the Labour Party and four powerful branches of the Party in Natal.

Observers believe that unless a compromise is reached between the two factions the Party would be faced with a breakaway movement — **working outside the apartheid system** — which will gain widespread support from rank and file Labour members throughout the country.

The struggle has crystallised around the Labour Executive's policy related to participation on the President's Council and on Local Affairs Committees (LAC).

In July the powerful Newlands East branch of the party, supported by the Sydenham Heights - Wentworth - Marian Ridge branches, in an unprecedented move, called on so-called coloured people to reject the LAC system.

The support from the people was so overwhelming that not a single resident from Newlands East stood for the LAC elections.

The Labour Party executive reacted by suspending the activities of the Newlands East branch and they have now threatened to take legal action if

the branch issues any more statements before the National Executive Committee of the Party meets on September 8.

The Party executive has also informed Mr Virgil Bohemie, the popular former leader of the Party in Natal, that unless he submits valid reasons to the next NEC, for his attack on the Party he would face expulsion.

Mr Bohemie is credited for the revitalising of the Labour Party in Natal during his short seven-month period as head of the Party in Natal.

In June this year he stepped down from his position after the Party refused to take heed of grassroots condemnation of Labour policies — especially with regard to the LAC.

Mr Bohemie also led the highly successful struggle against the Durban City Council rent increase as chairman of the powerful non-racial Durban Housing Action Committee.

His support among the people was made clear during the schools boycott when he was the only Labour Party member who was allowed to express his solidarity and acclaimed for his stand by the students. Mr Norman Middleton, on the other hand,

was booed and shouted down at the only mass meeting he tried to address.

Mr Bohemie told *Muslim News*, 'I am a loyal member of the Party and any criticism I made was in the interest of the Party.'

'The Party must realise that the people are fed up with the strategy of participating on the LACs.'

He said he wanted the party to rethink and openly debate some of the strategies it had adopted. He pointed out that the people had rejected the LACs and the Party should respect the wishes of the people.

'The people have rejected the LAC because they have not gained any-

thing from using it as a platform,' said Mr Bohemie.

'It would be a sad day for me if the Party leadership decided to expel me. Nevertheless, I will not retract one word I have said in my opposition to participation in dummy institutions.'

It is believed that the Natal branches have rejected the Labour Party leader's statements that the Party will participate on the President's Council if Africans are included. A great deal of dissatisfaction has also arisen over the recent meeting with P W Botha. The Party's participation in the Black Alliance has also come in for a great deal of criticism.

CSO: 4420

TRANSVAAL FARMERS CRITICIZE HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Johan Kloppers]

[Text]

A CALL on the Government to review the consolidation policy of the homelands was again made by several speakers at the Transvaal Agricultural Unions congress yesterday in Pretoria.

Mr Wessel Lemmer, who introduced the motion, said consolidation as it took place in terms of the present law was harming many farmers.

Referring to the Expropriation Act he said the law was very vague.

According to him many farmers were shocked when they were summonsed in terms of the act.

He said the Government used three individual land valuers in cases like this but they were never familiar with the land being evaluated for consolidation.

He said that once a farm had to be consolidated the farmer was prevented from developing his property.

Mr Lemmer asked how a property can be evaluated when no transactions had been taking place in the last few years.

Mr Koos Meintjies from the Brits Agricultural Union argued that the remunera-

tion of consolidated land should take place on a basis of the real value of the property rather than the market value of it.

He said the whole system of consolidation should be reviewed as farmers all over the country were dissatisfied with it.

Another spokesman, from Soutpansberg, said farmers whose land was consolidated found it difficult to obtain property in other parts of the country.

He said that farmers wanted cash when their farms were consolidated but were paid only 40 percent cash of the real value and 60 percent was invested in Government stock certificates.

He said that many people were leaving agriculture as they had no cash to buy new land.

A spokesman for the South African Agricultural Union told the congress that the issue was discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on August 22 this year.

According to him Mr Botha urged the SAAU to exercise patience but said the matter would be dealt with as soon as possible.

LAND USE SURVEY OF NATAL, KWAZULU TO BE MADE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Marily Cohen]

[Text]

THE Institute of Natural Resources is to start immediate in-depth research in key rural areas of Natal and KwaZulu to find a way to put the land to the best possible use.

Having been given the full support and approval of the Government, the Institute hopes its research will lead to major agricultural and other development programmes in Natal/KwaZulu as soon as possible.

Announcing the Government's R15 000 and R60 000 on request, the Director of the Institute, Professor John Hanks, said yesterday "the Government move is to be applauded. It will have a most positive effect on the future of a severely stressed KwaZulu".

He said the drought was not the cause of KwaZulu's critical position — it had served only to highlight the chronic ills of rural areas where over-population, over-

grazing, deforestation, soil loss, ecological collapse, malnutrition and unemployment were all accelerating at an "alarming rate".

In spite of its ills, KwaZulu had a lot going for it, said Prof Hanks.

It had a stake in 40 percent of South Africa's water resources; a vast potential for agricultural development and for sugar and timber production; no less than 31 economic minerals were to be found in KwaZulu, several in sizeable concentrations; and a tourist potential that had hardly been touched, where some of the world's finest coastal areas were waiting to be developed.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING--The first meeting of the Defence Advisory Council was held in Pretoria under the chairmanship of the Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha, yesterday. Mr Botha said the new advisory council received a thorough briefing on certain matters concerning the "defence family." The 18-members of the Council ex-officio included the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Chief of the SADF, General Magnus Malan, the chairman of Armscor, Commandant P.G. Marais, and the Chief of Staff Operations, Lieutenant-General J.R. Dutton, who was appointed secretary. "During today's meeting as chairman I found it pleasant to utilise this select group of gentlemen, representing virtually all facets of the South African economy, in an advisory council of this nature," Mr Botha said.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 3]

HNP ELECTION PLANS--The Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, says the HNP is preparing to fight every one of the envisaged 30 Parliamentary and Provincial Council by-elections to follow the appointments on the Presidents' Council, providing they take place in the "traditional fighting area of the HNP." Mr Marais said yesterday the HNP would oppose Dr Gerrit Viljoen and General Magnus Malan wherever they stood--even in constituencies which were not traditional HNP stronghold. According to National Party sources the 20 to 30 by-elections will take place on the same day, either late in February or early in March next year. This will bring about a mini general election and will almost automatically push a full-scale general election into 1981 or 1982. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

PFP-INKATHA LIAISON COMMITTEE--Cape Town--Agreement had been reached between Inkatha and the Progressive Federal Party to set up a joint steering committee to pursue ongoing dialogue and liaison between the two organisations, the PFP announced yesterday. The Natal leader of the PFP, Mr Ray Swart said the establishment of the steering committee had been endorsed by the general conference of Inkatha and approved by the leadership of the PFP. The Inkatha representatives have been nominated by Chief Buthelezi and formally appointed by the movement's Central Mdlaolose (National Chairman). And one of these representatives is Dr D.R.B. Madide (chairman of the political, constitutional and foreign

affairs sub-committee of the central committee). The PFP representatives who have been nominated by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert are: Mr Ray Swart (national vice-chairman of the PFP), Prof Nic Olivier (director of research) and Mr Rupert Lorimer (MP for Orange Grove). Mr Swart will be the convenor of the PFP delegation. The first meeting of the steering committee will take place in Durban on October 2, says the statement.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 10]

DEATH OF TRANSKEI DETAINEE--Umtata--Former Transkei Cabinet Minister Mr Saul Kollisile Ndzumo (58), who was detained by the Security Police 10 days ago, died in detention on Tuesday night, it was announced in Umtata yesterday. Mr Ndzumo, sacked two weeks ago from the Cabinet--where he was Minister of the Interior--was arrested together with the former Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Elliot Cwele for alleged involvement in an abortive coup to overthrow the Transkei Government. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 5]

TRANSKEI DEFENSE FORCE--Umtata--A one-man Commission of Inquiry into defence force matters has been appointed by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, according to the latest issue of the Transkei Government Gazette. Chief Matanzima appointed a judge of the Appellate Division of the Transkei Supreme Court, Mr Justice Hofmeyer, as Commissioner. Mr Justice Hofmeyer will look into the necessity of Transkei having an efficient and effective defence force to defend its borders and to counter activities of subversive elements which might be a threat to the internal security of the country and the maintenance of peace and orderly government. The Commission will submit a report and recommendation as to whether the defence force at present is able to defend the borders of Transkei.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 13]

BLACK AUTHORS BOOK UNBANNED--The Publications Appeal Board, in an historic decision, has set aside a ban on a controversial book by Black authors expressing political and reportedly radical views. A spokesman for the board confirmed yesterday that the ban on the book "Forced Landing" had been lifted after the Publications Directorate lodged an appeal against its banning by a publications committee. The decision is seen as an historic one in literary circles, as it is the first time that a major work by Black authors has been the subject of an appeal. The work was banned for its political overtones and particularly for reported statements made in court by a foundation member of SWAPO, Toiwa Ja Toiwo, who is now on Robben Island. The book also contains a letter by the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, sent by him to the former Prime Minister, Mr B.J. Vorster. Among the authors whose works are in the book are: Ahmed Essop, Sipho Sepamala, Mirriam Thiri, Bessie Head, James Matthews and Mtutuzeli Matshoba. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 5]

OPPOSITION TO MULTIRACIAL FACILITIES--The powerful Pretoria Federation of Ratepayers' Associations has called on the city council not to give in to pressure and permit multiracial facilities to be extended in the capital city. It was learnt yesterday that the federation--representative of all local ward ratepayers' associations in Pretoria and a total of some 250 000 voters--has sent a strongly-worded memorandum to the city council. It relates to applications from six departmental store restaurants, five drive-in theatres and two Roman Catholic hospitals for permission to open their facilities on a multiracial basis. Some of the applications have been before council since as long back as last November, but it is understood that they are in fact on this month's council agenda. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

CRIME ON RAILWAYS SURVEY--The South African Railways yesterday started distributing questionnaires to Black commuters to ascertain the incidence of crime on the Johannesburg-Soweto line. This is part of a nationwide campaign instituted by the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis. In May this year, he appointed a commission to investigate and determine the extent of crime affecting railway commuters and to get positive suggestions from passengers on preventive measures. Since the appointment of the commission more than 50 000 questionnaire forms have been distributed in the Western Cape. The investigation has now reached the Transvaal and will later move to Natal. The questionnaires, which are distributed at railway stations, ask commuters who were victims of any criminal action during the past 12 months on trains, platforms, in buildings or in the vicinity of railway premises, to specify the nature of the offence and suggest methods of combating these crimes. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 7]

MAIZE TRADE WITH TAIWAN--Taipei--The annual Republic of China-South Africa maize consultations scheduled under the three-year maize trade agreement reached last year between the two countries will open in Taipei on September 16. The South Africans are expected to request an increase in the 600 000 metric tons of maize that Taiwanese importers are committed to import between October 1980 and May 1981 due to an unusually abundant harvest in South Africa this year.--Sapa--CNA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 11]

WHEAT PRICE INCREASE--The price of wheat was increased to a record high of R215 a ton yesterday but it will not affect the price of bread. Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the outgoing Minister of Agriculture, said last night the increase represented a 16 percent increase in the net payment to producers, which was less than the price recommended by the Wheat Board. The bread subsidy of R148,5-million announced by Senator Horwood, the Minister of Finance, during this Budget speech in Parliament, allows bread prices to remain unchanged for the present, Mr Schoeman said. Mr Schoeman last night gave his last opening speech in his capacity as Minister of Agriculture at the Transvaal Agricultural Union's annual congress. He becomes Minister of Transport Affairs on October 7. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

STEEL PLANT EXPANSION--A massive expansion scheme has been launched at Middelburg in the Transvaal by Southern Cross Steel which will gain South Africa R34-million annually from boosted exports and supplies to the local market of a new low-cost corrosion resistant steel. The organisation's managing director, Mr John Hall, said that this significant expansion would push capital investment in the plant over the next two years to R150-million. SCS's additional investment would increase melting capacity which would boost production of semi-stainless steel products up to 700 000 tons annually, reports Industrial Week. Thin gauge cold-rolled steel which is presently imported would also be produced at the new plant. The three-phase expansion at Middelburg--home of parent company Middelburg Steel and Alloys--embraces a new melting shop ready next February, the hot mill complete by April and the cold mill by September next year. Original expansion plans involving an investment of R127-million were designed to cope with local consumption of stainless steel expected to be about 70 000 tons annually by 1990. (Text) (Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 80 p 13)

CR01 4470

CHANCES URGED IN LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TO HELP IN FOOD PROBLEM

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Aug 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Livestock Industry"]

[Text] Uganda has great potential for the development of livestock. The eight years of misrule has reduced this economic sector to nothing. No doubt, farmers in Uganda are willing to respond positively whenever the government shows any sign of encouraging them towards producing more.

This would therefore call for the government's assistance which should be made up of material assistance to the farmers whose total contribution will boost this industry.

A number of Ugandans merely own cattle for pride. These animals could be developed for the benefit of the whole nation as the need for meat is great these days in the world market. The hides and skin from these livestock could be used for making leather items. The urgent need for these items must be realised.

The price of meat is so high that most families in urban centres can't afford it these days. It has all along been the policy of the government that meat being such a vital foodstuff for the health of the people and therefore the nation, its demand should be met and price kept within the economic reach of all the consumers in the country. This policy seems to have been frustrated by the fact that the Uganda Meat Packers Ltd is not operating as well as it should.

The current high price of meat could be a result of Meat Packers supplying inadequate meat to the city butcheries. A subsequent effect on the consumers could be the current high prices. The butchers who are not ready to compromise may be getting their supplies at high prices from somewhere else. This action has made the government's efforts to supply the people with meat fall in the deep sea. This is not because there is scarcity of meat or cattle in the country but lack of patriotism in serving the nation.

This mispractice in the meat retail trade calls for the government's action. Meat ought to become cheap commodity in the country. Its current price makes it exclusively food for the well-to-do families.

However, we hope the recent agreement between Uganda and Tanzania for the sale of 20,970 heads of cattle to Uganda will boost production in the livestock industry.

CBG: 4420

BRIEFS

GUN SMUGGLERS' THREAT--The minister of culture and community development, Dr Abenja Tiberondwa, has disclosed that the enemies of Uganda are smuggling guns and other lethal weapons into Uganda to disrupt the forthcoming general elections. Dr Tiberondwa, who was addressing rallies at (Buwentuma) and Ishaka in Bushenyi District, told the people that genuine peace-lovers from all political parties in Uganda are doing their best to ensure that Uganda has free and fair general elections as soon as possible so that the present uncertainties and anxieties can be brought to an end. Dr Tiberondwa advised chiefs, especially those whose areas are (on the roads) connecting Uganda with other countries, to introduce Manyumba Kumi (the "ten-house system," for self-defense) and to ensure that vigilantes who are manning roadblocks do not become part of the smuggling rings. [Excerpt] [LD101636 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Sep 80 EA]

CSO: 4420

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD AFTER GISCARD MEETING

AB111340 Paris AFP in French 1113 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko said in Paris on Thursday that Central African countries will consult each other, perhaps by the end of September, to find out how best to solve the situation in Chad. Already, consultations are going on among the heads of state of this region to see what should be done eventually, the Zairian head of state stated after leaving the Elysee where he held talks with President Giscard d'Estaing for more than an hour.

The problem of Chad was raised during the talks and President Mobutu stated that some ideas were put forward. He would not be specific but added that countries like the Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Zaire and the Central African Republic are aware of what is going on in Chad and that something must be done.

Asked about the possibility of sending a United Nations peace keeping force to Chad in order to respect the ceasefire agreement, the Zairian head of state refused to make any comments before the next consultations of heads of the Central African states.

The Senegalese head of state, President Leopold Sedar Senghor, for his part, indicated last 28 August, after leaving the Elysee, that a United Nations force for Chad could be established by September.

On relations between France and Zaire, President Mobutu described his talks with President Giscard d'Estaing as very positive. The latter had given him a reassuring reply on contacts which Paris has made with other European countries concerning granting international aid to Zaire, he stated.

As for Zaire's internal problems, President Mobutu said copper production has resumed normally and that the recent ministerial reshuffle which took place in Kinshasa does not constitute an upheaval, but rather a normalization of structures.

CSO: 4400

DECKIES APPROVE MOBUTU PLAN, ORDER CENSUS

AB090608 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1630 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Sep (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Sekou, has approved Zaire's economic and financial recovery plan known as the Mobutu Plan as well as its appendices, according to Presidential Decree No 80-012 of 3 September 1980 published today. On the same date, the president of the republic signed Decrees Nos 80-013 and 235 ordering a scientific census of the Zairian population and appointing the members of the census committee.

Following are the texts of these three decrees:

Decree No 80-012 of September 1980 approving the Zairian economic and financial recovery plan known as the Mobutu Plan: The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, considering the Constitution and especially its Articles 41 and 80 and considering the necessity, decrees:

Article 1--The economic and financial recovery plan of the Republic of Zaire known as the Mobutu Plan and its appendices are approved.

Article 2--The Mobutu Plan covers the period 1979 to 1981.

Article 3--The Mobutu Plan constitutes the Executive Council's propriety program for the said period. If necessary, it can be amended according to the circumstances.

Article 4--All the members of the Executive Council are individually responsible for the execution of the approved economic and financial recovery plan.

Article 5--This decree takes effect on the date of its promulgation.

Issued in Kinshasa on 3 September 1980.

[Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

Decree No 80-013 of 5 September 1980 ordering a scientific population census and establishing a national census commission:

The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, considering the Constitution; considering Decree No 78-397 of 3 October 1978 relating to the creation and statutes of a public body known as the national institute of statistics, considering the need to know all the country's human, economic and social resources, and on the proposal of the general commissioner for planning, decrees:

Section I: General Provisions

Article 1--A scientific population census is ordered throughout the Republic of Zaïre.

Article 2--To this effect, a National Census Commission (CNR) in charge of the organization and supervision of the operation and execution of the census and of the publication of the results is created.

Article 3--The purpose of the census is to gather, analyze and publish the statistical information necessary for the orientation of the Executive Council's demographic, economic and social policies.

Article 4--The census will make reference to a date to be known as census night which will be fixed later by decree.

Chapter 2: Special Provisions

Article 5--All the public administrations, state and parastate organizations and semi-public and private enterprises must transmit to the CNR within the specified time all information which could be used for the census.

Article 6--All persons and organizations must answer the census questionnaires correctly, frankly and freely and within the specified time.

Section II: Confidentiality of Statistics

Article 7--Individual information collected during the census which relates to personal or family life and in a general manner to facts and behavior of a private nature cannot be made public by census agents or controllers. Information collected during the census shall not be used for any other purpose than the drawing up of impersonal statistics.

Article 8--General information collected from processing census questionnaires may be published.

Article 9--Particular information of an economic, financial, matrimonial or other nature collected during the census shall in no way be used for the purposes of financial, political or police investigations.

Article 10--The confidentiality of statistics is applicable to census agents and controllers, paid or not, as well as to private and public persons.

Article 11--The National Census Commission, depository of information of such a nature, is not bound by the legal measures relative to the right to information enjoyed by the financial, judicial or police services.

Section III--Penalties

Article 12--Any person who shall voluntarily or otherwise refuse directly or indirectly to give the information required by the census shall be liable to a prison sentence of 30 days and a fine not exceeding 5000 zaire, or to one of these punishments only. Any one who shall incite a person or a group of persons not to answer the census questionnaires shall also be liable to the same punishment.

Article 13--Any person affected under Articles 7 and 10 who shall disclose information falling under statistical confidentiality shall be liable to the punishments set out by the common law on professional confidentiality.

Title III: Financing (Number as received)

Article 14--The financing of the census falls under the investment budget of the Executive Council. The census may, however, benefit from various gifts, legacies and generous donations with the consent of the Executive Council.

Title IV: Final Arrangements

Article 15--The materials and results of the census, as well as the diverse gifts and legacies given during the census, shall become the property of the National Institute for Statistics.

Article 16--The commissioner general for planning is charged with the implementation of the present law ordinance which becomes effective on the date of its promulgation.

Done in Kinshasa, 5 September, 1980.

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Bangi, Army General

Ordinance No 80-135 of 5 September 1980 on the nomination of members of the census committee:

The founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of the republic, in view of the Constitution, in particular Article 40, in view of Statute Law No 80-013 of September 1980 advocating a scientific population census and instituting a national census committee,

in view of Ordinance No 80-223 of 5 September 1980 on the organization of the National Census Committee, decrees:

Article 1--The high level representatives of the following state departments and services have been appointed effective members of the National Census Committee:

- 1) Office of the Founding Chairman
- 2) The Office of the First State Commissioner
- 3) Territorial Administration
- 4) National Defense
- 5) Information, Culture and Arts
- 6) The General Commissariat for Planning
- 7) The Civil Service
- 8) Primary and Secondary Education
- 9) Energy and Mines
- 10) Higher Education and Scientific Research
- 11) Transport
- 12) Public Works and Territorial Development

Article 2--The following are consultative members:

- 1) The chairman and general delegate of the National Statistics Institute
- 2) The chairman and delegate-general of the Road Office
- 3) The director of the Geographical Institute of Zaire
- 4) The executive secretary for Census

Article 3--The chairman of the National Census Committee is charged with the application of the present ordinance which comes into effect as of the date of its signature.

Kinshasa, 5 September 1980.

[Signed] Gen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga

CSU: 4400

ZAIKE

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENTS IN FAZ--Kinshasa, 3 Sep (AZAP)--By a presidential ordinance released on Tuesday night, Gen Esale Yoka is appointed commander of the Kitona Base, while Col Baka Mbala and Lt-Col Babao are appointed deputy chief of staff in the army and commander of the 14th infantry brigade in Kalemie, respectively. [Text] [AB032230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 3 Sep 80]

CSO: 4400

MUSUKA SAYS STATE COMMITTED TO DEFENSE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

THE Party and its Government are committed to implement the defence policy, Minister of State for Defence Mr Otema Musuka has said.

Mr Musuka also said in Samfya on Wednesday that it was the wish of the Party and its Government to eradicate all evils which obstructed development.

Mr Musuka said until such a national defence policy succeeded, the holding of Zambia Combined Cadet Force Camp (ZCCF) would continue as a reserve force for the regular army.

"In a rapidly changing Zambia, you are expected to be vanguards of national reconstruction. You should, therefore, be prepared to accept this challenge for the benefit and future of the nation," he said.

He was speaking at the closure of a three-week ZCCF annual camp attended by 2,068 cadets drawn from 116 secondary schools and 187 teachers.

Mr Musuka reminded the cadets to observe discipline saying, "the need for discipline cannot be over-

emphasized for a nation without discipline cannot hope to survive the political and economic onslaught from enemies."

He called for self-sacrifice from all young Zambians to defend their motherland since the future of the country depended on them.

He said as individuals they were an asset to the nation.

He added that there had been strong armies in the world well equipped with the latest technology but were defeated at the battle-front because they were waging unjust wars.

He gave an example of the former Rhodesian army which despite its might was defeated by the liberation forces and commended the young Zambians who repelled the enemy in Chongwe, east of Lusaka last year.

He noted that during the three weeks the cadets were at the camp, the Government was given a chance to build a nucleus of fighters available in times of emergency.

While at the camp, the cadets were coached in various aspects of military tactics and weapon handling and were encouraged to strive and not yield.

The minister told the cadets that he was aware of the problems they faced to make the annual camp a success.

He, however, reminded them that the ZCCF was a young institution and as such, problems such as lack of training equipment were likely to be there.

Earlier, deputy commander of ZNDF, Major-General Malimba Mabweke told Mr Musuka that while the ZCCF comprised land, sea and air forces, training was confined to land forces only because of lack of training equipment for the other forces.

PARTY-TRIBAL RELATIONSHIP EXPLAINED

Chiefs Urged To Support Decisions

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE aim of the Party and its Government are to give equal development opportunities to all chiefs and their people as a matter of policy, Southern Province political secretary Mr Axon Soko has said.

Speaking at a colourful ceremony at which Mr Timothy Madubansi was installed as Chief Macha of Choma district over the weekend, Mr Soko called on traditional rulers in the province to support decisions made by the leadership.

He told more than 2,000 people, including members of the Central Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda and Mr Samuel Mbilishi, that it was genuinely recognised that chiefs had an important role to play in national development.

Because of their loyalty to the Party and its Government and their remarkable commitment to the country's development, chiefs had earned themselves, not only respect from people in their respective areas, but also a consultant position in decision making, he said.

All chiefs in the province should mobilise their people to participate in the food programme to achieve self-sufficiency, Mr Soko said.

Hard work through unity and peace could not fail the nation in the struggle against hunger, he said, adding that although Zambia had experienced three bad harvests because of adverse weather conditions, efforts to produce more food should continue.

Mr Soko instructed organisations responsible for marketing crops to pay farmers in time.

Financial institutions, must take it as an obligation to release farmers' loans in time, he said.

The installation ceremony was attended by Members of Parliament, district governors, chiefs from other areas in the province and Party and Government officials.

The "lima" programme will receive a major boost when the maintenance of main and feeder roads become the responsibility of district councils, Luapula provincial commissioner of works, Mr Ehsan Ehsanullah, said,

yesterday.

Mr Ehsanullah said in a telephone interview from Mansa that the programme was being hampered in his area because the majority of smaller roads to farming areas were maintained by rural councils which were unable to carry out work due to insufficient funds.

While the public works department maintained main roads, often it was the impassable feeder roads which prevented farmers from transporting their produce to markets.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

SOUTHERN Province political secretary Axon Soko underscored the importance the Party and its Government attach to the role of traditional chiefs in Zambia.

Chiefs had earned themselves not only respect from the people but also a consultant position in decision-making.

Mr Soko was speaking at an accession ceremony of a new chief in Choma. The occasion was also attended by two Members of the Central Committee.

But despite all the assurances by the political leadership, there still exist in our midst fears that the Party is whittling down (or usurping) the powers of chiefs. Nothing is further from the truth because the Constitution of Zambia itself provides for an important institution for traditional rulers — the House of Chiefs.

That House has wide and vital functions. Non-members of Parliament are not supposed to comment on matters being considered by the National Assembly but the House of Chiefs can do so.

It can discuss any Bill introduced into the National Assembly or any other matter that is referred to it by the President. It can make resolutions to the President to lay before Parliament. That is an important role.

In the rural areas people look to the chiefs as unquestionable authorities on marriage, land and other civil disputes. It is doubtless that chiefs will remain part of the Zambian society. In fact in the proposed local government system of district councils chiefs will have more sway.

They will be counted upon to mobilise the people for greater food production and improved conditions of living.

Without the cooperation of chiefs it is difficult to convince ordinary people that projects being introduced in their areas are for their own benefit.

Imagine what resentment there would be from the people over the State farms to be set up under the K400 million food production programme.

In some areas people will have to give way to the farms. And it will take the traditional rulers to persuade their people to appreciate that the schemes are worthwhile. For all these to succeed, chiefs must be versed in and committed to Party and Government policies.

A programme of political education for chiefs (some of them have attended courses at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe) should be worked out by the National Guidance Ministry.

The record of chiefs in relation to cultural affairs is impeccable; but the same cannot be said about some of them when it comes to Party loyalty.

As they are the eyes and ears of the Party in the villages to interpret UNIP plans objectively they must first of all have knowledge and it behoves the Party to give it to them.

GOVERNMENT TO REVAMP IPD PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts]

A STRONG rumour was doing the rounds in Lusaka recently to the effect that the Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy was to be scrapped. The Government dispelled the rumour and said if anything its programme would be revamped.

And coming on the heels of all this are alleged acts of discrimination by companies opposed to industrial participatory (IPD) which have raised a hue and cry in the department. Acting director, Mr Alexander Kwibisa, has promised to investigate the "discrimination", on the Copperbelt.

Under the Industrial Relations Act works councils are supposed to be the backbone of worker-participation in industries. Mr Kwibisa says that reports reaching his office allege that the councils are being discriminated against by companies that want to kill IPD.

What is worse and even ominous to the future of the IPD programme, is the charge that some Copperbelt companies, in an apparent effort to dilute the status of the works councils, have reduced the numbers of their workers to less than 100 so that they are not legally compelled to have works councils set up.

The Industrial Relations Act stipulates that only companies with 100 workers and above must have works councils.

Following Mr Kwibisa's charges the Zambia Federation of Employers has said it knew of no member companies defying the law by laying off workers without the consent of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services which only can sanction such action.

The ministry itself has said it was unaware of any such lay-offs anywhere.

Mr Kwibisa has further charged that certain managements have conveniently stay-

ed away from meetings of works councils as a discreet way of damning the councils — and he has written evidence to show for it.

"The stumbling blocks are the topmost officials who have accumulated wealth and who think that industrial participatory democracy will make them poor," Mr Kwibisa sizes and adds that "the problem all over the world is that wrong people are on the right jobs."

Three years ago the then head of the I.P.D. department in the Office of the Prime Minister, Mr Basil Kabwe (since promoted to Minister of State for the Civil Service) was asked by the *Times of Zambia*:

"Do you think you are making the required impression on leaders without their getting obstinate?"

His answer was: "Ironically it is the Party and a few union leaders who do not see the value of this programme."

Some have pledged themselves to fight against this programme with every conceivable means at their disposal. There is the danger that the programme may be frustrated and finally abandoned simply because of the lack of support from the so-called Party and union revolutionaries. Obviously, the majority of them do not understand it.

From the foregoing it would appear that while some of the aims of certain management ideas that the Department of Industrial Participatory Democracy has preached about may be pre-meditated to defeat the spirit of the programme, in the main they are an echo of fears of the unknown and of ignorance.

There is no doubt many companies, especially the small ones, have no idea that worker participation does not mean that the workers will become owners or co-owners of the means of production; that they do not have to replace or impoverish management but will merely be involved in joint control of industries through their involvement in the decision-making process.

Mr Kwebisa, when appealing to the Government to give the department a new verbiage by introducing legislation to severely deal with those defaulting I.P.D., has said:

"It is no good to start something like we have started many things, without finishing them properly."

Policing

Certainly the number of people charged with implementing the I.P.D. programme must be increased and the department decentralized without delay so that its presence becomes ubiquitous for proper "policing" of industries.

As of now the department is a Lusaka affair and even then its showing has not been something to hug oneself about. For instance, only five companies have been made to comply with the Industrial Relations Act regarding the setting up of works councils — against 1,000 employers registered

throughout the country.

Yet the department must be overlord of all industries if any meaningful progress in socialising these industries is to be made at all.

The present tripartite arrangement between the Government, the Zambia Federation of Employers and the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions augurs well for effective exchange of vital information on the pros and cons of I.P.D.

ZFE chairman Mr Kennan Nkwabulo says member companies understand the importance of workers participating in decision-making and are "encouraging" the workers in this regard.

Seminars had been held on IPD and the companies could not therefore be said to be putting spokes in the wheel of the programme.

At present ZFE membership is drawn largely from big companies among them parastatals and the mining companies.

But a large number of the companies (including those run by Zambians), some quite big, are not members of the organisation yet they benefit from its contact with the Government.

These latter companies could be among those breaching the IPD programme. They probably need education either through seminars organised by the IPD department or by becoming members of the federation, as suggested by Mr Nkwabulo.

If they thus both then the appropriate sanctions must be imposed by those in authority.

What everyone must realise is that industrial participatory democracy, so necessary to rejuvenate productivity in face of the present rampant apathy and indolence among large numbers of workers, will not be achieved by the many mighty rhetoricians who have stepped on the scene.

It can only be achieved through a practical revolutionary thrust. As of now there is half-hearted verbal enthusiasm almost all round.

May be we need to hold an "Indaba" on the whole issue once and for all.

Mr Kwebisa has warned that if industrial Participatory Democracy fails there will be serious industrial unrest.

If this happens the question is: Who benefits?

MADRID MEETING EXPECTED TO REVIVE DETENTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

{Editorial}

{Text}

DETENTE will be revived again, more or less, next Tuesday in Madrid, Spain, after nine months of suspended animation.

There, diplomats from 33 European countries — every one except Albania — plus the United States and Canada will gather for the preliminary meeting of the review conference on the Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation in Europe. The main conference begins in November and is expected to continue into early 1981. It will provide the first opportunity for extended high-level contacts between the US and the Soviet Union since the invasion of Afghanistan last December.

Going by the experience of the previous review conference in Belgrade in 1977, there will be much noisy propaganda, but also much

useful work on what has been called the "infrastructure" of detente. For almost 20 years now both Moscow and Washington have recognised that it is important to keep on communicating with each other, especially when tensions are high. Washington has rather lost sight of this principle in its high dudgeon of recent months over the invasion of Afghanistan.

Russia is going to be mired in Afghanistan for a long time fighting a very ugly war. Soviet-American contacts on other issues cannot therefore simply be postponed until the Afghan crisis is over. The Madrid meeting thus provides a handy face-saving excuse for resuming contacts between the super-powers. That is the real basis of detente, and perhaps survival.

The Helsinki agreement was an important document in its own right. Without regular international reviews of its operation like the one to be held in Madrid, it could all too easily become a dead letter.

There is much in that treaty that Moscow would dearly love to see become a dead letter — most notably the provisions on human rights and the free flow of people and information between states which are collectively known as "Basket Three".

What the Russians really wanted at Helsinki, after all, was mainly international recognition of the territorial changes in Eastern Europe in 1945.

In return the West extracted major Soviet concessions. Under "Basket One", on military security in

Europe, the West established the principle that all major military manoeuvres should be notified to all parties 21 days in advance.

Detente should be viewed in its proper context. It is not a festival of false friendship, but merely an anti-suicide pact between basically hostile super-powers who would both be destroyed in an open fight. So the Madrid meeting is not coming a moment too soon.

CSO 4420

MOVE TO INTRODUCE NEW KWACHA NOTES SNAGGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is gratifying that by yesterday the Bank of Zambia could announce that 75 per cent of the old Kwacha notes had been exchanged for new ones at commercial banks and post offices.

By the same token we hope that next Saturday the BoZ will announce that it has collected 99 per cent of the old notes.

But can that be achieved given the fact that, besides the small and inadequate post offices, there are virtually no banks at most rural homas of Zambia?

Take the man who buries his money at chief Ikhele's village in Mwinilunga. He has to travel a hundred or so kilometres to the only bank in North-Western Province at Solwezi.

And after September 13 he will have to come to Ndola or Lusaka where the central bank operates. Not many people in the villages will bother to do that.

Another disturbing feature in the change-over is where banks insist on knowing the addresses of people who bring in large sums of notes for exchange.

This is scaring a lot of money hoarders who suspect that the authorities may be up to something.

The BoZ would do well to declare an amnesty similar to that for emeralds in May to July and extend the deadline, especially the one set for next Saturday.

PAA CHAIRMAN PLEDGES TO SET UP HUMANISM SCHOOL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

(Text)

By Mail Reporter

FOUNDER chairman of the Pan-African Association (PAA), Dr Richard Pritchard has pledged to establish a humanism institute near Victoria Falls in Livingstone in order to spread the message of Humanism.

Dr Pritchard made the remarks when he officiated at the presentation of the second annual Kenneth David Kaunda Humanism Award.

Among those who received the Awards last Saturday were Jamaican Premier, Mr Michael Manley and the late Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto.

Mr Joel Cartson, a South African - American member of the International Commission of Jurists, said that the award which had been conferred upon him was a token and respect for the oppressed people of South Africa.

Mr Cartson praised Dr. Kaunda and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere whom he described as the world's statesmen.

Mr Cartson who left South Africa in 1971 and distinguished himself with blacks, shouted in Xhosa with tears in his eyes

"Amasha nini!" meaning power to the people.

Lesotho ambassador to the U.S. Mrs Malenge Tau, said it was a big challenge to follow in the footsteps of Dr. Kaunda.

The mayor of the Palestinian West Bank City of Ramallah, Mr Karim Khalaf, was also honoured and the award was received on his behalf by the UN Permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr Zehdi Terzi said.

"President Kaunda is not just a humanist, but a determined revolutionary," trying to transform Humanism into well being of the oppressed people yearning for freedom, peace and justice, Mr Terzi said.

He warned of the holocaust that would befall Palestinians and the black people of South Africa. He expressed worry at how events in the Middle East and Southern Africa were moving towards the oppressed Palestinian and the African.

And Dr Pritchard condemned Israeli practices in the occupied Arab territories.

He said that the Israelis who suffered oppression, and have now a state of their own, should stop their oppression of the Palestinian people.

Special Assistant for Economic Affairs to President Kaunda, Mr Dominic Mulach, summed up the ceremony as being "very moving."

PROBLEMS OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN ROMANIA REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by Robby Nakayi]

[Text]

BUCHAREST, Wednesday.

SOME Zambian students studying in Romania are drinking heavily and as a result they are failing examinations, President Kaunda learned yesterday.

During a meeting between Dr Kaunda and the students, Zambia's ambassador to Romania, Mr Albert Kalyati, reported to the President that some students were not serious with studies.

"They have taken to drinking and as a result, they are failing in their examinations. I have talked to them and some have changed but a few still drink too much," he said.

Dr Kaunda asked those with a drinking problem to overcome it and concentrate on what they went to Romania for.

He told them that enquiring to study in Romania was proof they were serious young men and women. "Your selected subjects call for serious learning. When you succeed, you will be of great use to the nation," he said.

He added: "I implore those of you with this problem to stop. Each problem has to be fought. When confronted with problems, do not hide in the bush of drunkenness. We want you to succeed."

"We are serious at home and want all our students both at home and abroad to be serious minded too.

Each one of you must consider himself as Zambia's ambassador and should behave accordingly."

Mr Kalyati informed the President that the students had complained of low allowances to Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo when he was here recently.

Mr Kalyati said Mr Lisulo had promised to pass on the complaint to the appropriate authorities in Zambia for consideration and action.

The students asked the President a number of questions, mainly relating to the situation at home.

On famine in Zambia, Dr Kaunda told them that because of poor rain the country had to spend a lot of foreign exchange importing maize.

While the nation had expected to yield ten million bags of maize this year, it would only have less than half of this. But he said the people had responded well to Government programmes like 'lima'.

On industrial development, the President said this was affected by the liberation war, weak administration and the oil crisis.

There was a proposal to build a steel mill which would be fed with scrap metal from old cars.

MINISTRY TURNED DOWN EEC DOCTORS OFFER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 5

(Text)

By Times Reporter
THE Ministry of Health has reportedly blocked plans by the European Economic Community (EEC) to provide volunteer doctors to run five health centres under construction in different parts of the country.

This came to light in Lusaka yesterday when EEC technical adviser, Mr Jorgen Sonderberg, was asked to comment on the progress made on the centres which EEC is building at a cost of K1.5 million.

The centres are being built at Kasemengwa (Eastern Province), Mungu (Lusaka), Mutundu (Copperbelt), Chalata (Central) and Sipatunyama (Southern).

Mr Sonderberg said although some doctors had

expressed interest to serve in the centres the ministry turned down the offer.

"Although we wanted the centres to be run efficiently by competent staff, I must admit that the Ministry of Health, in whose authority the staffing lies, says it does not normally put professional medical staff in health centres," he said.

But Mr Sonderberg said the EEC would meet ministry officials to try and persuade them to reverse the decision.

Minister of State for Health Mr John Mwondela said: "It's true we don't staff rural health centres with doctors as this would be a waste of manpower."

Meanwhile, the opening of Mutundu health centre had been delayed because electricity and water supplies had not yet been installed.

Mr Sonderberg said contractors had "problems" in obtaining materials but added that it would be ready for commissioning soon.

ZAMBIANIZATION COMMITTEE MOVES TO SPEED UP PROGRAMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will not renew expatriates' contracts unless managements furnish the Zambianisation committee with details of why they must be renewed, chairman of the committee, Mr John Chafwa, announced in Kitwe yesterday.

Mr Chafwa, who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, disclosed that in the past some companies had submitted "fake" Zambianisation programmes to his committee and warned that those discovered would now be dealt with ruthlessly.

He told the management of Rokana Division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines after a conducted tour of the Centralised Services Division of NCCM that his committee was there to ensure that Zambians took over responsible positions from expatriates.

He said all companies should prepare realistic training programmes to speed up Zambianisation.

He warned that managements which were bent on frustrating the Zambianisation programme and were trying to test the power of the committee would feel its full weight.

"I am not going to let Zambian positions be occupied by expatriates for the sake of it, this will have to change."

"We are here to see to it that Zambians take over positions from some expatriates and they don't only take over positions, managements have to ensure that they draw up acceptable training programmes," he said.

He added: "But those managements that are there to try and see how powerful our committee is will really feel our weight."

"And all managements in the private and parastatal organisations that employ expatriates will from now onwards produce training programmes before their work permits are processed or renewed."

"That way, the committee will be sure and understand that a particular organisation was serious with Zambianisation."

"We are going to be strict with the renewal and granting of work permits because we feel we have sufficiently trained manpower to run some of these offices," he said.

Some companies had taken the Zambianisation committee for a ride by creating jobs with dubious qualifications.

He told his audience which included assistant labour commissioner, Mr David M'kasanga, that the committee did not want to do away with expatriates.

"But we are not going to allow expatriates to be trained at the expense of Zambians," he emphasised.

Replying to Mr Chafwa, NCCM chief accountant for the Copperbelt Mr David Quy, warned of long term repercussions in the Zambianisation programme if the Party and its Government did not redress the situation concerning the value of grants given to overseas students sent by the mining industry for courses.

Mr Quy said while the Party and its Government wanted Zambianisation speeded up, the company was facing problems with its overseas students whose grants had been reduced.

He said the cut in grants presented a problem and that NCCM was taking up the issue with the Bank of Zambia to see how this could be tackled.

This was a contradictory policy. "The Zambianisation committee is busy asking us to Zambianise the posts while at the same time the Bank of Zambia cannot give us grants for Zambian overseas students who are supposed to do their courses and come back to help in the implementation of the programme," he said.

WE ARE NOT BEGGARS, SAYS NYIRENDA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
DEVELOPING countries are not beggars when they ask for help from developed states, Economic and Finance Sub-Committee chairman of the Central Committee, Mr Wesley Nyirenda said yesterday.

He was speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport from New York where he attended a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on economic affairs.

Reiterating what he told the assembly that the international community should try to solve the immediate and pressing problems of developing countries, Mr Nyirenda said: "We are not begging. The question here is not whether developed countries can help. The question is one of humanity versus fate."

Mr Nyirenda said it was puzzling to see that at the meeting there was much disagreement over how much help developed countries should give the Third World.

"When you ask the Soviet Union for help, they say let those who had colonies do that. Ask capitalists who had investments in Africa and others and they are not too ready to help either."

"But developing countries will not budge. They will not stop asking for help because they must survive. And you are not a beggar if your survival depends on what you ask for," he said.

At the meeting the Group of 77 attacked the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for their soaring oil prices which hit developing countries more. But they defended themselves, Mr Nyirenda said.

"The meeting was divided on many issues and protracted because each country was concerned about its plight. When Arab oil producing countries were reminded of the need to conserve fuel they said: 'We are in the group of 77 developing like you,' he said.

Mr Nyirenda explained that

it was difficult to take a stand on whether developed countries would relent to pressure from the Third world for help.

"The whole thing is worsened by the fact that we have a mixed grill each one aloof to the complaints of others," he said.

Mr Nyirenda said the talks were still going on and he left behind President Kaunda's special assistant on economic matters, Mr Dominic Mulaisho.

When he addressed the General Assembly a week ago, Mr Nyirenda said developing countries were willing to take part in implementing the new international economic order to improve the lot of mankind.

But he noted that in the short-term they needed help to survive and warned that unless the present problems were removed the participation of the Third World in a long-term development programme could not be guaranteed.

MATIPA HAILS KOREA FOR SUPPORTING OPPRESSED MASSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 5

(Text)

By Times Reporter

ZAMBIA would never forget Korea's contribution to the liberation of Zimbabwe, member of the Central Committee Dr Henry Matipa has said.

Dr Matipa, who is Freedom House administrative secretary, said this during a reception to mark Korea's 32nd anniversary of independence in Lusaka on Tuesday night.

Zambia had followed Korea's revolutionary achievements under the leadership of Mr Kim Il Sung.

Korea's and other socialist countries' help in the liberation of Zimbabwe cannot be forgotten, he said, and urged that the same spirit should continue until Namibia and South Africa were free.

He said Zambia was concerned about the reunification of the two Koreas and "we support you wholeheartedly in your heroic efforts and hope that the people of Korea will be given an opportunity to decide their fater freely.

"Our deep-rooted wish is that there should be no further delay in finding a solution to the problem. We, therefore, call upon all peace-loving nations of the progressive world to work towards the attainment of this aim soon," he added.

Dr Matipa hailed the existing relations between the two countries, noting that they shared a stand in the fight against colonialism, imperialism and other vices against mankind.

And Korea's ambassador to Zambia Mr Chae Hwa Sop said his country would support Zambia in her fight against hunger, ignorance, disease crime and exploitation of man by another.

Korea would continue to back Zambia's stand on imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism and racism, Mr Chae said adding: "We Koreans rejoice over the successes the Zambian people have achieved in the struggle to liquidate these evils."

On relations between the two countries, he noted that these were "developing favourably at a higher stage in the

political, economic and cultural fields.

"The visit to our country by President Kaunda this year was an historic event in strengthening and developing the ties between us," he said.

On reunification of North and South Korea, Mr Chae said: "The Korean people, with the support of world peace-loving people including Zambia, will crush the so-called "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external splitters."

He praised the Party and its Government for their continued support for the Koreans' struggle for "independence and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISITS

Copperbelt Visited

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

My Times Reporter

THE visiting Soviet delegation yesterday arrived in Kitwe on a tour of Rokana mine and council projects.

The delegation led by Mr Vadil Golubev and accompanied by members of the Central Committee Mr Booth Kapulu was unable to visit the Rokana mine plant because it had missed the early morning Zambia Airways flight from Lusaka to Kitwe.

Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadrach Soko, who drove to Southdowns airport near Kitwe to meet the visitors, had to drive back to Ndola airport to welcome them.

Later acting manager [administration] for Rokana division of NCCM, Mr Winston Chirwanda, informed the delegation that the mine, apart from producing copper, also mined and processed cobalt.

The delegation was later taken on a tour of Mindala open pit and Kitwe council water works.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter
PRODUCTION of detergents at ROP factory in Ndola has been temporarily stopped because of lack of raw materials.

General manager Mr Constantine Chimanja said yesterday thousands of tonnes of raw materials were at the Dar es Salaam port.

Mr Chimanja said this when the Soviet Union delegation visited the factory accompanied by member of the Central Committee at Freedom House Mr Bautis Kapulu, and Copperbelt permanent secretary, Mr Jordan Munkanta.

He said the company had embarked on a K1.7 million expansion project aimed at increasing the production of soap.

"We have not been producing detergents in the factory for the past week because raw materials are still being held at Dar es Salaam but we hope to receive these in the first two days of next week," he said.

The expansion programme should be completed early next

year, he said.

"This company can satisfy the local market but this is not possible because of the world recession. There is not enough foreign exchange. We need at least K45 million to operate at maximum capacity but because of these problems we are operating below capacity," he said.

ROP denied rumours that there would be a country-wide shortage of detergents and said although the company did not have anything left in its warehouses production would begin next week when the materials arrived in the country.

Earlier, the Soviet delegation paid a courtesy call on Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, mayor, Mr Julius Sakala who later gave a luncheon for them.

● The Soviet Union will always support the people of Africa in their fight against imperialism, visiting Communist Party member of the central committee and editor-in-chief of **Socialist Indus-**

try, Mr Vasily Golubev, said in Kitwe on Thursday night.

Speaking during a reception held at the civic centre in honour of the Soviet delegation, Mr Golubev said his country valued the leadership of President Kaunda and the cooperation that existed between the two countries.

He assured the guests, who included Mr Kapulu and Mr Soko, that the Soviet Union would always back people in Africa fighting against imperialism.

CHONA URGES SOVIETS TO INCREASE LIBERATION AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

PARTY Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, yesterday urged the Soviet Union to step up its support for liberation movements in Southern Africa to counter the "destabilisation campaign" which, he said, was being waged in the region by the Western powers.

Mr Chona said Zambia was fully committed to establishing a socialist way of life as part of its efforts to improve the quality of life of the people.

Speaking before the start of talks with the visiting Soviet delegation at his residence, Mr Chona said there was no doubt the liberation movements in the region owed a lot to the Soviet Union, which had unflinchingly given them both material and moral support to prosecute their struggle.

The Soviet delegation was led by editor-in-chief of *Sovetskaya Industriya*, Mr Vasily Golubev. Member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Mutumba Bull, also attended the meeting.

Mr Chona said although Zambia was Non-Aligned it could say that its development efforts had been mainly assisted by the socialist countries, of which the Soviet Union was the leader.

"The Soviet Union and other socialists have not been wavering in their support to us and to the liberation movements and we would like them to continue in the same manner," said Mr Chona.

It was Zambia's expression of its trust in the socialist countries that President Kaunda was now on a visit there in a campaign to "mobilise resources and speed up development of the country."

Mr Golubev said his delegation had held useful talks during their stay in the country.

"Our party appreciates the efforts of UNIP and the determination of the people of Zambia to further the cause of socialism," said Mr Golubev.

Mr Golubev pledged that Moscow would continue to support the liberation movements wherever such struggles were taking place "particularly in Africa".

KAPULU APPEALS TO SOVIETS FOR HELP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA.

A MEMBER of Zambia's policy-making central committee has urged the Soviet Union to help his country fight imperialism which, he was quoted yesterday as saying, was threatening it economically, politically and ideologically, reports Iana-Reuters.

Mr Bantia Kapulu, secretary of the youth league in the ruling United National Independence Party, was speaking at a farewell dinner on Saturday night for a three-member Soviet Communist Party delegation, the official Times of Zambia newspaper reported.

"Imperialism wishes to reverse our socialist and humanist revolution," he was quoted as saying.

"Imperialism is trying to undermine our transition from capitalism to socialism in diverse ways. Internationally it is meddling with prices of our exports."

Zambia depends on exports of copper, cobalt and other minerals for over 95 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.

Mr Kapulu, who had accompanied the Soviet delegation on a tour of Zambia last week, said imperialism had organised pockets of resistance composed of what he called traitors and anti-socialist elements, working under the cloak of a "free Press", "free trade unions" and "freedom of worship", the UNIP paper reported.

● Zambia has paid about R50 000 to the South African Supreme Court as security for the release of 1 000 tonnes of fertiliser which was seized by Pretoria last February, according to Zambian Government sources in Lusaka. The fertiliser, worth thousands of rand, was impounded by order of the court in South Africa for non-payment of demurrage charges, reports Iana.

PARTY TO TAKE OVER 'TIMES' ON OCTOBER 1

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 60 p 1

[Text]

THE TIMES of Zambia and its sister newspaper, the Sunday Times of Zambia will officially be taken over by the Party on October 1, according to reliable sources.

However, sources at the Lomtha office in Lusaka said that negotiations are still continuing between them and Zambia National Holdings - the Party's holding company.

Although the paper has been under the Party ever since President Kaunda announced the take over at the opening of the National Council conference in June, 1975, this has only been in theory because finance and administrative control continued to be exercised by Lomtha.

Announcing the take over then, President Kaunda said nationalisation of the two papers would be 100 per cent while the Party would take over 80 per cent of the shares of the commercial side.

"What I want to see is that the **Times of Zambia** must reflect official Party and Government thinking while the **Sunday Times** must carry analysis in depth on the Party and Government and the nation in general," Dr Kaunda had said.

And in preparation for the take over, **Times** management have discontinued their Thursday's analytical column, **The Observer**, which discussed various subjects ranging from politics to social evils.

The **Times** is the forerunner to the **Northern News** which recently called for experienced writers and well-to-do Africans while the **African Mail** (now **Zambia Daily Mail**) called for national interest.

ATTACK ON PRESS 'UNFOUNDED'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT is unusual for us to comment on letters to the editor. We do so today because one of the five letters we publish is quite significant for two reasons.

One is that it is from none other than the Party Secretary-General himself. The other is that it questions the integrity of the Press in Zambia for "not publishing" certain facts.

That charge is as unfortunate as it is unfounded. Cardinaly the Press can only publish what it is given to know are the facts. If the "leadership circles" know more facts to an issue than are published, then the onus is on them, not the Press, to reveal those other facts. That is what the letter is challenging them to do.

Always treating the Press as a scapegoat for all omissions of facts, rather than admitting failure to communicate effectively, is fast becoming a boring yarn.

Accurate, factual and rapid information through the Press is, after all, the vital hinge between Government and the governed. Without it there is a credibility gap.

For the Press "news" is anything new and extraordinary, said or done and which we learn about for the first time.

We aim to provide as complete a news coverage as possible both nationally and internationally, while promoting national interests.

We are also expected to report conflicting opinions on matters of common interest:

present the choices; interpret facts; and alert the public to current trends.

Maybe we use unorthodox ways; perhaps cut corners; or even tread on some slow moving toes to get "news". But we are certain that what we do is in the interests of both the public at large and the "leadership circles".

Unfortunately there is a growing tendency in Zambia today for the "leadership circles", be they political, economic or social, to hide facts, for certain reasons.

This is dangerous as it brings only ill-will as a reward. The way to keep unfavourable stories out of the Press is to keep situations which produce such stories from taking place.

The Press has no enemies. Its only friends are facts. Part of the malaise of public life in Zambia today is that the Press are barred from finding out facts. All too often major decisions are taken behind closed doors.

Zambia needs more openness and less secrecy. We need to know who is doing what for the public to judge for itself. The Press must not be looked upon as "misguided trouble-shooters."

All too often reports complained of by the "leadership circles" spring from a simple failure to brief the Press fully and factually, and not gag them, in the first place.

Yet leaders are always full of pained surprise at the spate of rumour-mongering unleashed by their very silence or half-truths. They then threaten the Press with libel suits.

Now they must take up the challenge of the Secretary - General's letter to tell all facts to any given issue.

END 4420

PROFESSOR'S ATTACK ON PRESS REVIEWED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Franklin Tembo: "Day Prof. Kashoki Lectured the Press"]

[Text]

UNIVERSITY of Zambia Ndola Campus boss at Kitwe Professor Mubanga Kashoki is not renowned for his stature.

Professor Mubanga Kashoki donning an immaculate three-piece grey suit, asked members of the Kitwe Press Club on the evening of August 7 this year, if, because of his short height, he could be allowed to use a higher platform so that everybody could see him.

The audience complied, mockingly wondering what the big name in the world of languages needed a high platform. It soon found out.

Far right from the beginning, the professor's whole personality was transformed into one obsessed accusing finger directed at Press men, broadcasters, and TV personalities who largely form the Press Club in Kitwe.

The accusing finger said in effect: "You are guilty of residual colonialism!"

There was total silence as Prof. Kashoki read out the title of his paper the contents of which he was soon to read out to the members.

It was entitled: **Residual Colonialism in The Zambian**

Press: The Tainted Vocabulary.

The professor began his speech with a reference to what happened to the then Ministry of State in the Ministry of Finance Mr Ben Kakoma, now Youth and Sport Minister when he accused the Zambian Press of colonialism last year.

"The supreme insult in Zambia today, as we all know, is to label another as 'colonial minded' or to accuse one possessing a 'colonial mentality,'" the professor observed.

He added: "We all highly prize our individual and collective political emancipation from colonial rule.

Fools

"Thus when I rashly accuse the Press in Zambia of being still in the grip of colonialism, I have no illusions but that I shall be committing the same sin as that which aroused the ire and censure of the Zambian Press when the honourable Ben Kakoma before me stuck his head in the hornet's nest."

Describing the Zambian Press as an impregnable citadel which only fools would dare try to scale, Mr Kashoki declared that he did not mind being con-

sidered a fool since he was going to try to scale the citadel.

He said: "I shall be that fool and boldness that if anything is characteristic of Zambian Press, it is that it is permeated with residual colonialism."

A close examination of the professor's speech shows clearly that it is nothing but an impracticable intellectual exercise worked out to show how much understanding the professor has of the English language.

At least this was the general consensus of those present when asked to comment on the speech as a whole.

Opinion

While it does point out that some pressmen still needed to examine the meaning of words much more closely before allowing them to be passed on to the reading public, it fails to show that this negligence might be due to causes other than the fact that identification with the former rulers of this country was the all important virtue in the mind of the journalist.

It was the opinion of some members of the Press Club that the professor should have left his three-piece

but home and appeared before them in some really revolutionary anti-colonialist garb such as the toga before launching his rather unique attack against Mr. Kakuma's comments of last year.

Others however, could not help but admit that some of the points the professor had made could not be pushed as mere rhetoric. He touched on a number of quite important areas which they felt members of the Press could do well to examine carefully.

To understand the cause of these mixed reactions to Prof. Kashiki's biting speech it is advisable to turn to some parts of it here.

The professor feels, for example, that it can hardly be anything else but a vestige of colonialism that after 14 years of independence, one still finds detailed articles about "the young Yorkshire lad who marshalled his Liverpool team to glorious victory the previous week over a struggling Manchester City" in the country's daily newspapers.

In other words, the professor was asking why a Zambian reader should be subjected to a detailed report about soccer in the United Kingdom when one hardly finds any mention at all about a Zambian football club in any of the numerous newspapers in that country.

It would appear that the professor's accusation on a matter of this nature might have been justified. At least one single pretender at the club that night tried to explain this one away.

It must be noted that Prof. Kashiki was not against sports nor any type of foreign news here! But the fact that unnecessary details should be given about events happening in a distant land when sport or facts could have been better utilized in local matters.

Since he was speaking as a reader or a layman, the professor did not concern himself with certain complexities which might explain some of his veiled attacks.

That these complexities do exist, no pressman worth his salt can be ignorant about.

But it would appear, in the view of the professor, that these complexities would be a weapon the Western news agencies are going to assert their superiority in countries such as Zambia.

The professor contends that the Press is one area where the domination of western man on our universe continues to exercise the disproportionate control over our daily lives, ordering them in ways that suit his purpose and in a sense demonstrating that despite our high pitched voices against it, capitalism as the hand-maiden of colonialism, has a veritable stranglehold on our national affairs.

There are few Pressmen in the country at the moment who would agree completely with the professor's contentions at this stage and might agree with him even less about what he goes on to state further in his speech.

According to the Pressmen available at the time he was giving his speech, it would appear that the professor was saying that the western Press was in complete charge of newspapers in Zambia and other independent African countries. This, they told me, was largely untrue.

There was even one point in which it was felt Prof. Kashiki appeared ignorant of the workings of newspapers, but as stated elsewhere, the professor was talking as a layman although his tone indicated just the opposite.

He said, with complete conviction, for example, that the term "Times" and "Daily Mail" by which the country's two dailies are known and by which one American paper is also known, were inspired from the London Times "whose influence reached the corners of the earth when Britannia once ruled the waves."

In other words, says Prof. Kashiki, the newspapers going by these names suffered from "residual colonialism."

But one could not help asking whether the very language the professor used, the three-piece suit, shirt and tie he wore — almost everything about him, since they were more less introduced to this part of the world during the times when Britannia ruled the waves — should all indicate that the professor exhibited residual or even complete colonialism?

The professor's call for originality in this area should have been shown by his own originality.

"If the professor was saying that the mere act of copying something from the British for the benefit of the people doing so is a sign of residual colonialism, then who isn't showing residual colonialism?" asked one journalist.

There were times during the address when the Pressmen thought the professor was going too far to be credible.

He implied, for example, that when the Football Association of Zambia segmented the country into the Copperbelt and the Midlands regions, they probably were doing so because Britain had a similar segmentation.

He even asserted that the names the country has given to its football clubs were so given because of residual colonialism since these resembled one of British teams' club names!

But if some parts of the speech were considered ridiculous by members of the Press at that meeting, other parts were worth taking note of.

There have been some glaring "mistakes" which ordinary readers with the eyes of people like Professor Kashiki can easily interpret as the result of residual colonialism.

Prof. Kashiki is particularly concerned with certain words often used in the Zambian

Press which can make no difference to a report if they were left out.

The professor asserts that when reports from overseas are published in the nation's dailies, they show obvious or deliberate use of words which are meant to down-grade the nation as a whole.

He feels that this is the time when a newspaper with the best interests of his nation at heart would scrutinize stories coming in to eliminate certain words which are obviously included to put a people in disrepute.

Tribal

We are for example, often informed by the western Press as they follow the trail of African heads of state abroad that the president of such and such a country returned from a successful tour of Europe to be greeted on arrival by mobs of tribal dancers to the accompaniment of tribal dances.

In contrast, a Scottish tribalist on his return to his tribal Scotland after a heated ethnic skirmish in the House of Commons on the question of home rule for his country is reportedly by the same western Press as returning to a warm reception of musical Scottish country dances.

He cites an example of this sort of thing by quoting from the *Times of Zambia* of July 23 this year on the burial of the late Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana which stated that the body will then be taken to Sir Seretse's TRIBAL home at Serowe.

Efforts

According to the professor, the use of the word "tribal" in this context is not only unnecessary but fraught with some rather undesirable connotations in as far as Africa is concerned.

Prof. Kashoki touched on many other areas in his efforts to show that the *Zambian Press* and the Press in independent African countries in general, is either being used to further the interests of the countries' former masters or that the Press had not opened its eyes to an indirect effort by the western countries to perpetuate some form of colonialism.

As to whether or not this can entirely be blamed on residual colonialism on the part of African journalists is considered as highly debatable.

There might be mistakes or a tendency to overlook certain implications in news stories that are received, but this might be all.

RELIANCE ON FOREIGN FOOD AID RAPPED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] **ONCE** again we are in the news — this time as an agenda topic for an urgently summoned meeting of the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

We are listed among twenty-five "problem countries" in Africa which are begging for food from thirty-one "aid donors" mainly from the West.

The FAO has to find 2.9 million tonnes of grain to add to almost half a million tonnes it has already committed itself to "if the situation is to remain under control".

Well, in some of the countries which need to be fed by the FAO, the situation is understandable. There have been wars which disturbed life and hence put conditions for normal agriculture out of gear.

In other states natural calamities like drought, locusts and deserts affect agricultural performance. Countries in

the Sahel region, for example, will have to rely on aid for their isn't self-wrought misfortune.

But should Zambia be content to remain on that beggarly list of the FAO where beneficiaries are on a string?

We are not rated as one of the world's poorest despite our pleas that we are poor. Last year Zambia was said to have a per capita GNP of 450 US dollars whereas Somalia and Ethiopia which are also on the list had 110 each.

There is no doubt that the Party and its Government have since independence fought and are continuing to fight hunger and allied privations.

Nevertheless with more effort and now that peace on our borders is glimmering we must work hard to cast off the tag "nation of beggars".

President Kaunda is personally putting in all effort to see that Zambia stands on her own feet economically.

His current tour of east European and Asian capitals is intended to realise just that. Reports from there indicate that his trip may pay dividends.

He said in Belgrade: "Tell the people back home that we have made progress . . ."

But the effort of one man for the whole country could be wasted if everybody else sat back with mouths open waiting to be fed like nestlings.

We must rise to the challenge the President has thrown. If we don't hunger will always stalk us and one day we shall wake up with no copper to give us the money to pay for yellow maize.

Only last Saturday President Kaunda warned in Sofia, Bulgaria, that the next world war would be started because of hunger.

To stem that sad prospect, he said, resources being spent on armaments should be used to produce more food and on research.

To this may be added that poor nations must use the aid they are given in producing and researching their own food resources instead of accepting ready food.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DECLARE IMUSHO DISASTER AREA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Roman Catholic Church has appealed to the Government to declare Imusho in Sesheke district a disaster area because of the unhygienic conditions prevailing there.

Communications secretary of the Archdiocese of Lusaka, Father William Lane, said in a statement issued yesterday that hygiene deteriorated after recent incursions into the area by South African troops.

Father Lane said damages to buildings by the South Africans rendered Imusho rural health centre "so ineffective that the Sesheke district health coordinator recommended that the area be declared a disaster area", he added.

Father Lane said last May it was reported that people in some parts of Senanga and Sesheke were starving because of the occupation of their areas by the racial forces looking for SWAPO freedom fighters.

According to Father Lane, Imusho, which was one of the areas occupied by the enemy troops, had a population of 2,000 out of which 940 were children under 14.

"A church survey revealed that 77 per cent of the children were suffering from

malnutrition. There is an average death rate of one to two per cent per week, mostly from malnutrition, malaria, measles, whooping cough, pneumonia and diarrhoea," he said.

Following representations on the problem by sisters and the priest-in-charge in Sesheke, the Zambia Episcopal Commission for Relief and Development released — through Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo — K1,000 from the Archdiocesan Lenten Fund to help the distressed in the area.

Father Lane said Bishop Adrian Mungandu of Livingstone had donated K800 for the same purpose. He did not say whether this was Bishop Mungandu's personal contribution.

NAMPUNDWE MINERS STRIKE OVER POOR HOUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE strike by about 300 miners at Nampundwe mine west of Lusaka entered its third day yesterday.

Efforts to persuade the workers to return to work were thwarted after site manager, Mr Ray Forder, allegedly refused to talk to Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and Party officials who had gone to his office.

MUZ branch secretary at the mine, Mr David Nkotami and chairman, Mr Mike Shacholi, accompanied by Party branch chairman Mr Chipambala Katoti and treasurer Mr Bonwell Mwanza, wanted to meet Mr Forder so that they could discuss the matter.

"But the manager has refused to talk to us. When we approached him he walked out of his office leaving us alone," Mr Nkotami claimed.

Later, Mr Forder is said to have followed the officials as they were leaving the gate leading to the offices after he was informed that a team from the *Times of Zambia* had arrived.

Mr Forder's alleged refusal to talk to the officials in his office was apparently due to what he saw as "not following the right channels of communication."

Site engineer, Mr Hugh Campbell, told a *Times* reporter: "No matter what rock one holds, I think you can't just march into the management's office in a group without proper arrangements."

According to a survey by the *Times* team, poor accommodation is the major source of discontent.

The team was later taken round the huts in which miners who have been working at the mine for as long as 11 years live.

Confirming the strike last Wednesday, a Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) spokesman, said the miners had gone on strike in support of supervisors who were demanding better accommodation.

Meanwhile, more jobs with the centralised engineering division of Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) have not been Zambianised because there are no trained Zambians to fill them, the Zambianisation committee was told in Luanshya yesterday.

Chairman of the Zambianisation committee, Mr John Chafwa, and his entourage were told that the division was willing to promote Zambians to high posts in accordance with the Party and its Govern-

ment Zambianisation policy, but failed to do so because there were no suitable Zambians for such appointments.

Mr Chafwa who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services was told during the tour that some expatriates recruited by the division ended up being redirected to do different jobs from those they were recruited for.

The team also heard that when a post was Zambianised, the management created another one which often superseded the previous one to keep expatriates in higher positions.

These allegations were made by MUZ Luanshya branch chairman Mr Charles Mumbi in the division's conference room.

Acting divisional general manager Mr Hugh Arthur dismissed some of the allegations and said that sometimes it was necessary to create posts and not just because certain people had to be kept in employment. — *Times Reporter Zana*.

INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT, ZULU URGES ZNDF

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia National Defence Force (ZNDF) has been directed to increase production in its farming units to boost production.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu said in Katete on Wednesday after touring Kapiya rural reconstruction centre and the Zambia National Service camp production units.

Mr Zulu also said produce from the units should be given first priority on markets to avoid wastage at Katete camp.

He said to increase production, special attention should be paid to the use of modern methods of farming to enable achieve better results.

Mr Zulu, who was accompanied by Eastern Province Central Committee member, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, said the Party and its government attach great importance to the production of staple food such as maize, groundnuts and sunflower.

Addressing settlers at Kapiya rural reconstruction centre, Mr Zulu said their long stay in the centres had turned them into productive youngmen who were now the envy of those who deserted the centres.

He said those who deserted the centres were now roaming streets and some of them have landed in prison.

Mr Zulu urged the settlers to work hard to increase crop production to enable them become self-reliant when they become fully fledged co-operatives.

He, however, assured them that the Party and its government will continue assisting them in their farming requirements such as tractors and other implements - Zana

INTERNATIONAL MARKET PRICE BLAMED FOR WASTED COTTON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Zambian cotton is going to waste because it cannot be exported due to its price on the international market which is prohibitive, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Highly placed sources within Namboard said the commodity was rotting at its depots because it could not sell on the world market as it was "too expensive."

The sources pointed out that other cotton-producing countries such as Egypt were selling the commodity at subsidised rates but as Zambian industries aimed at profits because they could not be subsidised, they could not sell the commodity on the world market at low prices.

The problem had been compounded by the fact that Kafue Textiles Limited was unable to absorb all the cotton produced by farmers because of the low capacity of its plant, the sources said, adding that as a result, the surplus cotton was forced to go to waste because it could not be exported.

The company's general manager, Mr Rolf Klein, told the Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, recently that his company was going to spend over K5 million on the expansion and overhauling programme and that when the new plant was in operation, the capacity of spinning and weaving would shoot up to 80 million metres per year. The new plant is scheduled to be in full operation next year.

The general manager, however, doubted whether Kafue Textiles would manage to absorb all the cotton being produced by farmers owing to the low capacity of the plant.

And according to the sources, what needed is the provision of storage facilities to save the surplus cotton from going to waste because it could not be sold on the international market. [sentence as printed]

"Other cotton-producing countries put the commodity at low prices because the prices are subsidised. So there is nothing that we can do about our surplus cotton because it is just too expensive on the world market," the sources said.

The sources suggested that storage facilities for cotton be set up in Gwembe, Mumbwa and Kabwe, which are the main cotton-producing areas. They explained that at present, only Lusaka and Chipata had storage facilities for the commodity.

Such facilities were supposed to have been realised by the planners long before this problem arose, they said, adding: "It is their fault that this is now happening because had they thought of storage facilities in their plans we would not be in such a mess."

And when a ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL reporter visited Namboard cotton depots in Lusaka yesterday, he was shocked to find cotton bales stockpiling as more vehicles arrived from Mumbwa laden with the commodity. A few bales were, however, being prepared for export.

Whether this cotton would sell on the world market was another matter, according to the sources.

Meanwhile, Namboard has further sunk into troubled waters after their main transports--Contract Haulage--allegedly withdrew 27 trucks from transporting maize from Kabwe Rural to Chisamba depot.

The sources said the transporting firm withdrew the trucks a week ago and this posed a great danger to the maize which should be moved to the depots before the rains.

"To us even a day's delay in transporting maize in the depots is just too much because we want to beat the rains."

They alleged that the firm did not want to serve Namboard because they preferred to serve on international errands than local ones and also that it did not want to work on weekends as Namboard required.

Contract Haulage management were not available for comment last night.

The sources added that the state of affairs had put the organisation in a precarious situation because the transporting firm had allegedly not even finished the job before it pulled out.

Meanwhile, ZANA reports that efforts by settlers at Lutoya Rural "reconstruction Centre to increase crop production are being hampered by limited cleared land.

Centre leader, John Siyampisani, yesterday appealed to the land clearing services unit to help clear about 200 hectares of land to expand production capacity.

He said the centre had good soil for growing sunflower, cotton, maize and other food and cash crops but was unable to do so at the moment due to limited cleared land.

Mr Siyampiaani said since the land was demarcated in 1978 it had not all been cleared.

Last year the centre produced 600 bags of maize and 65 bags of sunflower and it is hoped production could be more than doubled if more land is made available for cultivation.

Farmers in Mumbwa district cannot pack up their maize for transportation to the depots because they can no longer get the facility free of charge.

This was learnt in Keembe where Namboard Central Province manager, Mr Christopher Nyirenda inspected a depot and a farm where it was recently reported that maize was rotting because the organisation had not provided packing facilities.

It was discovered that much of the crop had already been packed in sacks awaiting transport and 6,180 empty bags were ready for sale to customers at Manvule depot.

Grains marketing manager, Mr Wakunguma Mukumbuta, told the farmers that Zambia was importing maize because they had failed to produce enough to meet the national demand.

He said the importation of the commodity should be a challenge to them to produce enough to meet the demand.

"Farmers should feel ashamed that they have failed to feed us," he said.

Mr Mukumbuta said there was a ready market for maize and it was up to the farmers to work hard to feed the markets.

He reported that Namboard had already received 2.1 million bags from farmers from Central Province alone and expected that the figure would be above four million when other provinces had transported theirs.

CSO: 4420

NCSR TO ESTABLISH TEXTILE RESEARCH LAB

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 60 p 7

[Text] The National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) is to set up a material, textile testing and research laboratory in Lusaka.

The project is to be undertaken during the Third National Development Plan (TNDP) under the scientific and industrial research programme. Tenders for the project have been invited from building contractors.

The project has been allocated K600,000 in the TNDP provision while the provision for this year is K105,000.

According to the TNDP, it is expected that manufacturing and light engineering activities would improve as a result of increased production of raw materials, generated by the agrarian revolution and other resources development activities.

It was further anticipated that an increased volume of basic materials for industry and consumer goods would reach Zambia from throughout the world.

It was, therefore, intended to initiate a nucleus for a national materials testing laboratory and specialised technical workshop centre.

This is in order to provide materials and product testing services for manufacturing, retailing companies or individual consumers; assist the National Standards Institute in drawing up quality specifications and quality control and assist in quality marking of domestic products according to local conditions.

It will also be responsible for presentation of official opinions in legal proceedings and collaborate with appropriate research laboratories of NCSR, the University of Zambia and other institutions in development and improvement of testing methods and measurement techniques.

The NCSR could not build the centre due to lack of funds, but textile testing facilities and electronic, electrical and mechanical workshop facilities were established in temporary premises at waterfall site.

The textile testing laboratory provided routine testing service and consultancy to Kafue Textiles of Zambia Limited, Lusaka and Chisoka cotton ginneries and Mount Makulu Research Station. It also participated in the elaboration of cotton fibre and textile standards.

The NCSR established technical workshops in electronic, electrical and mechanical engineering and glass blowing. The work shops carried out repair, maintenance and calibration of a wide range of sophisticated research instruments used in NCSR laboratories and, to some extent, INZA.

INZA established a technology development advisory unit which concentrated its activities during the Second National Development Plan on development of intermediate technology, basically in agricultural implements.

A groundnut sheller and cattle cake machine have been developed. In addition, science equipment for schools was designed and produced for the Ministry of Education. A machine was developed, for a local entrepreneur, for making hooks for bed chains.

The materials testing department of the copper mining companies carried out quality control tests on supply materials for industry as well as on its products.

MINING INDUSTRY TRAINS LOCAL NURSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE mining industry has sponsored more than 300 nurses for courses so that they can take over posts held by expatriates in mine hospitals, MIMSU manager Mr Jim Pasquill said in Kitwe yesterday.

He said this when the Zambianisation committee led by chairman Mr John Chafwa held talks with Rikana division management and mineworkers representatives.

Rikana chief medical officer, Dr Gavin Sitwamba told the committee that the division had managed to Zambianise 31 posts of nursing sisters by July 31.

At the moment there were 12 expatriate nursing sisters compared with 34 in December 1978.

A summary of labour statistics showed that there were 16 expatriate doctors and five Zambians during the same period.

Mr Pasquill said the industry was forced to set up its own school for mid-wifery at Mufuilira to improve the shortfall of qualified nursing sisters.

It was hoped that the school would turn out enough qualified local staff to take over from expatriates.

At the mine planning department, the committee was told that there was no single local engineer as most Zambians preferred to join the production section.

Meanwhile, the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia and the Association of Copper Mining Employees (ACME) yesterday officially signed an agreement in Kitwe to amend the basic pay scales and leave entitlements for unionised miners.

The agreement, according to a statement released after the signing ceremony at the CISO, will cover a period of two years effective from August 1.

MUZ chairman, Mr David Mwila, signed for the union while manager industrial relations, CISO, Mr Barnes Bungoni, signed for ACME.

During the ceremony Mr David Sims of ACME and Mr Anderson Chungu of MUZ signed a letter for the two organisations to the labour commissioner for ratification of the agreement by the Industrial Relations Court.

ZCF TO DISCUSS CO-OPS UNIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 7

(Text)

By Times Reporter

OFFICIALS of the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) and the department of marketing and cooperatives will soon meet to discuss the formation of cooperative unions in provinces where there are none at present. ZCF general secretary Mr Mzendo Lungu reported in Lusaka yesterday.

The formation of the unions in Lusaka, North-Western, Central and Western provinces would be a result of the Government's decision to hand over the bulk of Namboard's operations to the institutions from next January.

Arrangements were being made to speed up the exercise in the four provinces.

Discussions would also be held with a team from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to see what assistance the organisation could offer to ensure that the take over succeeded.

Mr Lungu said SIDA officials were in the country to review projects their organisation sponsored, and to explore further areas of cooperation.

Meanwhile, the fate of several thousand Namboard employees to be declared redundant when cooperative unions take over, remains uncertain after Mr Lungu declined to indicate whether the unions would absorb the workers.

It has been reported that only 1,020 out of about 9,000 workers would be retained.

NON-UNION PRESS STATEMENTS ON WAGES BANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Ministry of Labour and Social Services has with immediate effect banned associations other than trade unions, from issuing Press statements on wages and conditions of service for their members.

"No association other than a trade union registered in terms of the Industrial Act shall issue statements relating to wages and conditions of service of its members," said a ministry spokesman in a statement released in Lusaka yesterday.

The spokesman said industrial relations matters were the sole responsibility of registered trade unions and warned any member of an association against involving himself into such matters.

The spokesman said the ban had been prompted by reports by chairman of the Resident Doctors Association of Zambia, Dr David Kuendakwema who said people would lose confidence in the Government if junior doctors did not get their arrears.

Dr Kuendakwema had said: "If one promises something he should keep his promise, we would not like a situation where the Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lissulo, gives teachers an undertaking which was not met."

The ministry spokesman said Dr Kuendakwema's statement was a contravention

of the provisions of the Industrial Relations Act because the Resident Doctors Association of Zambia was not registered by the labour commissioner as a trade union.

"The Head of State and the Prime Minister should be given the respect they deserve, and the Government will no longer tolerate any irresponsible and disrespectful statements from any quarters."

On implementation of measures and recommendations by the commission of inquiry into conditions of service and wages for public workers, the spokesman said August 1 remained the effective date as announced by President Kaunda in June.

But he said the presidential statement should not be taken to mean that implementation could be done before the investigation commission completes its work.

Addressing a seminar of union leaders in Lusaka last June, Dr Kaunda said the commission's recommendations would be implemented on August 1.

WORKERS NEW WAGES RATIFIED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Text]

**Business Review
Reporter**

THE Ministry of Labour and Social Services has approved an agreement to increase wages for shop workers who are members of the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers.

Union deputy general secretary, Mr Ignatius Kasumbu, announced the new deal in Kitwe yesterday.

Mr Kasumbu said the new wages would be back-dated to May 1 and would be as follows with the old ones in brackets: grade one workers could now earn K60 (K36); grade two K65 (K39); grade three K75 (K47); grade four K90 (K52); grade five K100 (K72); grade six K110 (K84); grade seven K120 (K96) and grade eight K160 (K120).

He said the agreement was reached last month and the ministry had given the union 28 days for any amendments.

"We expect the employers to implement what has been agreed by both parties," Mr Kasumbu said.

He said the agreement included 90 days paid-maternity leave for women.

● A joint meeting of the industrial council of Hotels and Catering Association of Zambia will start negotiating new conditions of service and wages for workers next week, union general secretary Mr Bob Sinamusanga said in Kitwe yesterday.

Mr Sinamusanga said the union would hold discussions on the possibility of signing a new collective agreement to replace the present one which will expire next month.

He said the union had met the workers to discuss ways of improving conditions of service.

Mr Sinamusanga, who returned yesterday from Lusaka where he met hotel management officials, said he had managed to avert misunderstandings between the workers and employers.

He commended the employers for cooperating with the union.

Mr Sinamusanga said the union had recruited more members following its membership campaign.

MINING INDUSTRY FACES MANPOWER CRISIS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English: 7 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Sunday Times Reporter

THE mining industry is facing a serious manpower crisis and badly needs qualified personnel to fill 680 vacancies immediately.

Manager of the mining industry manpower services unit, Mr Jim Pasquill, informed members of the Zambia-isation committee in Kitwe that the staff situation was aggravated by private companies which poached mine-trained staff.

Mr Pasquill said the 680 workers were required for major jobs in mining engineering, accountancy, geology, health and underground.

Mr Pasquill, who was briefing the committee, said the whole industry needed both expatriate and local staff for major skilled supervisory positions.

Giving a breakdown of the staff requirements, he said the industry needed 31 mine captains, 45 mining engineers and geologists, and 35 ventilation engineers and surveyors.

Others are 17 plant metallurgists, 24 metallurgical engineers and ten chemists.

He said the industry would like to fill 40 vacancies of sectional engineers and above, 44 engineers, 136 electricians, 292 fitters, 37 instrumentation staff and 80 boilermakers.

In administration, the mines needed six sectional accountants, nine medical doctors and 45 nurses.

Mr Pasquill informed the committee, led by Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa that the industry was facing a serious shortage of skilled manpower.

The committee is presently touring the Copperbelt to check on the progress mines and the private companies have made in the implementation of the Zambianisation programme.

Mr Pasquill said the industry was determined to train local staff in supervisory positions but these efforts were being frustrated by private companies which poached qualified staff.

Meanwhile, Nampundwe miners have ended their four-day strike.

The 300 workers resumed work yesterday after management promised them new houses and a clinic worth about K1 million.

Acting Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) general secretary Mr Anderson Chungu confirmed in a telephone interview from Kabwe yesterday that the strikers had agreed to return to work after an hour's meeting with them on Friday afternoon.

Para-military police were on stand-by throughout the meeting at which all miners and management officials were present.

ZAMBIANIZATION OF MINING INDUSTRY OBSTRUCTED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Zambians in key positions on the mines are frustrating the Zambianisation programme, a Nakana branch chairman of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia, Mr Moses Bwalya, told the chairman of the Zambianisation Committee in Kwe yesterday.

Mr Bwalya told Mr John Chafwa who is also Minister of State for Labour and Social Services that some Zambians who have been promoted to take over jobs previously held by expatriates have become conceited to an extent that they now look down upon their fellow Zambians where Zambianisation was concerned.

Mr Bwalya accused the few Zambians in top managerial positions of retarding the Zambianisation programme and called on the Zambianisation committee to intervene.

Mr Chafwa who is currently on the Copperbelt to get an on the spot information on Zambianisation both in parastatal and private organisations, told Nakana mine management that Zambians who takeover from expatriates must assume the responsibilities that go with the jobs.

Mr Chafwa's declaration followed complaints from miners that as soon as a Zambian was promoted to takeover a post previously held by an expatriate, all the fringe benefits were withdrawn.

But the minister advised Zambians promoted to jobs previously held by expatriates that they were entitled to some benefits except expatriate allowances.

Commenting on alleged unfriendly attitude the minister advised the union to approach "These fellow Zambians because they might not know that they are acting contrary to your aspirations."

"You cannot expect them to act the same way they used to act when they were in junior positions therefore they very much need your help as well.

On Zambianisation programme at Rokana Division, the minister expressed satisfaction at the way the programme was going on and said that a lot had been achieved.

The division general manager, Mr Brian Eastwood told the minister that for Zambians, the sky was the limit but that very few had the required qualifications to take over some of the posts.

"We would very much like to see all senior positions Zambianised, but I am afraid to say : at we do not have a lot of qualified Zambians to take over the jobs immediately, it has to be a slow programme in accordance to qualified personnel we get from local and foreign institutions," Mr Eastwood said.

CSO: 4420

MOKAMBO COPPER MINE OPERATIONS TO RESUME

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

BUCHAREST - Zambia and Romania have agreed to resume the Mokambo Copper Mine operations and exploit coal, nickel, lead, phosphates, molybden, hydrocarbon and uranium deposits in Zambia.

The two countries have also declared their efforts to intensify the implementation of the agreements reached during the Lusaka summit talks in April last year.

This was announced here yesterday when President Kaunda and Nicolae Ceausescu signed a joint declaration of intent enhancing economic and technical co-operation.

Under the co-operation, Romania will also build factories for copper wire, textiles, shoes, ceramic tiles and refrigeration plants.

The Romanian-Zambian inter-governmental commission for economic and technical co-operation has also been charged with the responsibility of diversifying and widening the scope of co-operation in trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The new range of products for trade would include tractors, lorries, chemical products and other commodities.

The provisions of the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed between the two countries last year are also to be maximised and intensified in order to attain the projected objectives of the two countries in the economic endeavours.

According to the declaration, the two leaders expressed concern at the deteriorating international economic situation adding that the world tension had been exacerbated by the energy crisis especially oil.

They called for a new international economic order where all states would be treated on equal basis without regard to their economic power or size.

The two leaders pledged to exert influence as much as possible on international platforms to ensure that the resources spent on the production of lethal weapons are utilised on developing the weak economies of the developing nations in the world.

They observed that the economic crisis with all its ill-fated consequences in developing countries continues to worsen and called for the quick establishment of the new economic order to accelerate economic social progress.

The two leaders firmly supported the current United Nations General Assembly's special session of the international development strategy in the 1980s for launching the global negotiations on the establishment of the new economic order.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has advised Zambian students studying in Romania to be disciplined if they are to excel themselves in their studies.

Dr Kaunda told students at the Spring Palace on Tuesday night when he met them for consultations and to brief them on the current affairs back home.

President Kaunda criticised the students, who have become victims of the "bottle" and warned them of serious consequences of becoming drunkards.

He told them that the fact that they had applied to come to Romania to study showed that they were serious with their studies and should therefore just do that.

Dr Kaunda issued this caution after Ambassador Albert Kufoni reported to the President that some students had been drinking too much. ZANA

NEW COBALT PLANT TO BOOST OUTPUT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

ROAN Consolidated Copper Mines is to spend K12.2 million on the construction of a new vacuum refining plant to facilitate the production of the highest quality cobalt at Chambeshi mine.

Member of the Central Committee for the Copperbelt Province, Mr Shadreck Soko, told a two-day international cobalt symposium at Chambeshi mine yesterday that RCM was aiming at producing quality cobalt.

In addition the company would spend K18 million on extensions to the copper tankhouse to allow for greater capacity to avoid constraints on future cobalt production.

It was expected the expansion programme would allow cobalt to join the ranks of copper as a quality product before long.

Mr Soko told the symposium which is being attended by Zimco director general Mr James Mapoma, RCM managing director Mr David Phiri that the new plant should start to produce high quality cobalt by next year.

Delegates to the symposium are from Britain, the United States and Europe.

He advised the RCM management not to pretend that "all was rosy in the cobalt garden" as they begin the new decade.

"Developments in recent months show a distinct downward trend in the world cobalt market following reduced industrial activity especially in the chemical industry," he said.

He noted that the plant had generated over K112 million in foreign exchange revenue earnings for Zambia under two years and had generated employment for 250 Zambians in addition to the 725 already employed.

He said cobalt had put Zambia into second place on the world's largest producer chart. Zambia's production accounted for over 13 per cent of the world demand last year.

The metal, he said, had opened up new trading horizons with countries represented at the symposium including India, France, China and the Soviet Union who were not cobalt producers.

Mr Soko said cobalt had joined copper as the major foreign exchange earner. See picture on P7.

NEW NITROGEN CHEMICALS PLANT NEEDS MONEY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Nitrogen Chemicals urgently needs about K35 million to run the new plant, general manager Mr Chisambwe Kapihya has said.

The money would be used to import raw materials and to pay 25 expatriate engineers who would run the plant during the eight months of its commissioning.

Mr Kapihya said this in Lusaka yesterday when Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo paid a surprise visit to the firm to check on its expansion programme.

Mr Kapihya stressed that the company needed the money to enable it to import raw materials like phosphates and potassium and for paying consultants.

He expressed fear that the cost would rise by 5 per cent if it was not commissioned by November 3.

Mr Lisulo said in reply that Government was concerned with the delays in the expansion programme and would like to see that the commissioning of the plant was on schedule.

He said interested parties like Indeco, Zimco and the Government should cooperate in all ways to ensure that the project was commissioned on schedule.

Mr Lisulo who agreed that delay in commissioning the plant would increase costs said interested parties could find the K35 million if they cooperated.

"We should work hand-in-hand to ensure that we keep the commissioning on schedule, and if necessary we can arrange a round table meeting to discuss the matter," Mr Lisulo said.

"I'll see the little role I can play and keep an eye on those who are not interested in the success of the projects," he added.—Zana.

DECLINING COPPER INDUSTRY PROFITS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) made a profit on metal trading of K20.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 1980, according to a statement released in Lusaka last night.

This reflects a decline because of the continuing downward trend in copper prices on the London Metal Exchange, on the profit on metal trading of K40.8 million released during the quarter ended June 30, 1979.

It is also lower than the profit on the metal trading profit of K56.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 1980.

The profit before tax for April and May 1980 amounted to K21.7 million. However, as a result of a K6.9 million loss suffered in June, this was reduced to a profit before tax of only K14.8 million.

In addition to the effects of the lower copper price the results were adversely affected, inter alia, the following three constraints:

- A shortfall of 3,940 tonnes of copper in ore mined because of the actual grade of copper being 2.53 per cent compared with an estimate of 2.75 per cent;

- The interruption of the operation of a tailings leach plant at Chianga division and the smelter at Rokana division;

- The poor copper sales of 22,295 tonnes against a target of 30,761 tonnes.

During the quarter under review, the company produced 92,379 tonnes of copper, 10,394 tonnes of lead and zinc and 273 tonnes of cobalt.

Copper, lead, zinc and cobalt output for the quarter ended June 30, 1979 totalled 96,510 tonnes (copper), 12,778 tonnes (lead and zinc) and 290 tonnes (cobalt).

The tax payable by NCCM for the June, 1980 quarter amounted to K4.1 million, leaving an after tax profit of K10.7 million.

During the corresponding period in 1979, the company paid K22.2 million in tax and made a profit after taxation of K12.4 million. In the quarter ended March 31, 1980 the tax paid was K30.5 million, leaving a profit after tax of K18.9 million.

The revenue from the sale of 78,772 tonnes of copper totalled K132.7 million at an average realisation of K1,684 a tonne.

DEMORALIZATION OF MAIZE PRODUCERS ALLEGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

By Times Reporter

A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday claimed a decision by the Government to import maize at between K54 million and K60 million to meet the shortfall next year had demoralised farmers growing the commodity.

Mr Robin Chivumo, Ke-
embe MP, said the an-
nouncement by Prime Mini-
ster Mr Daniel Lisulo and
chairman of the Rural
Development Sub-Commit-
tee of the Central Commit-
tee, Mr Kapasa Mahasa,
had psychologically weak-
ened the morale of farmers in
the country to grow maize.

Mr Chivumo claimed that
the announcement under-
rated the ability of Zambian
farmers to produce maize.

"How can they start talking
about importing maize even
before the 1981 season is
over?" he asked.

During an inspection tour of
development projects last
May, Mr Lisulo told heads
of department and parasta-
tal bodies in Kabonpo,
North-Western Province,
that the Government would
import 3.5 million bags of
maize this year at a cost of
K60 million to meet the local
shortfall.

And speaking at the end of
a three-day tour of Living-
stone last month, Mr Ma-
hasa said Zambia must
import maize worth K54
million to avert a famine
between now and July
next year.

He said Zambia needed
8,835,720 bags of maize as
opposed to 3,500,000 bags
which, he said, were pro-
duced locally.

Mr Chivumo suggested that
instead of spending this
money on importing maize,
the Government should
divert it into loans to
enable local farmers to pro-
duce the commodity.

Stockfeed

He wondered why the Govern-
ment tended to "underrate"
local talent, adding that it
was a "very big imbalance"
to let people eat yellow
maize which, he said, was
used as stockfeed.

The only time it could be
used as food was during
war time, he said.

"Farmers are not blaming the
weather. They are blaming
the Government for not
giving them loans and other
requisites to enable them to
produce enough maize and
other crops," he said.

On the new maize producer
price of K13 per bag
announced by the Govern-
ment recently, Mr Chivumo
said this was long overdue.

If this price had been
announced earlier, Zam-
bians would not be eating
yellow maize today, he said.

Meanwhile, farmers in Ke-
embe have hailed the deci-
sion to transfer Namboard to
the Zambia Cooperative
Federation and each of
them recounted the prob-
lems they encountered
with Namboard at present.

Mr Tomo Koose of Susu
Kamunde farm, Mr Bedson
Shambali of Kafololo
farm, Mr Dominic Sha-
ngoma and headman Sack-
son Sakenya of Sakenya
village, all complained that
their maize was rotting in
the barns because they had
no bags to pack them in
and sell to Namboard.

LOCAL MAIZE PRODUCERS EXPECTED TO PRODUCE FOUR MILLION BAGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 11 Sep 80 p 1

(Text)

By Times Reporter
ZAMBIA is expecting about four million bags of maize from local farmers this year—half the national annual consumption figure of eight million bags.

Nairobi-based grains marketing manager, Mr Muvunda Mukumbuta made the announcement in Lusaka yesterday.

Of the estimated target, 2.1 million bags had already been bought and the remainder was still to be collected. Last season Zambia produced 1.6 bags of maize, because of poor weather.

Mr Mukumbuta said during the 1979/80 season, 540,000 hectares of maize were planted throughout the country out of which it was estimated that 10.8 million bags would be produced.

"At an average of 20 bags per hectare, the country should have produced about 10.8 million bags of maize this year alone, but it was a poor season," Mr Mukumbuta said.

There were indications that the final number of bags collected might be slightly over four million.

No question

"There is no question of poor prices because under the present prices Zambia could have produced 10.8 million bags of maize from that acreage, but the weather was the main problem," he said.

Mr Mukumbuta scoffed at remarks by Keembe MP, Mr Robin Chivumbe who said the country's importation of maize was demoralising farmers.

"Contrary to that I think this is a challenge to our farmers. Our farmers should feel ashamed that we are importing maize," Mr Mukumbuta said.

He added: "The importation of maize should boost the morale of our farmers because this means that there is still much demand for the crop. They should produce more to meet this demand."

He said the MP was speaking from the village situation while most of the maize imported was meant for urban areas.

During an on-the-spot investigation of reports that maize was rotting, it was discovered that the maize was in good condition.

The MP had charged that maize was rotting because there were no sacks in which to pack it.

Farmers at Mavule depot denied that their maize was rotting and said their main problem had been lack of sacks which had since been bought.

BRIEFS

PRINT INDUSTRY 'TIMES'--The Press should adopt a responsible attitude in reporting security matters, Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilfred Phiri, has said. "While the Press has a duty to inform the public on what is taking place in the country, it should reflect more carefully on matters that are likely to cause alarm and dependency before putting them in the Press," he said. Mr Phiri was commenting on crime in the country and reacted sharply to the TIMES opinion in yesterday's paper which suggested that the Government should have heeded a suggestion for an amnesty period during which all illegally possessed guns would be sold to the Government. Mr Phiri, who was addressing a news conference in his office, said the Press could play a vital role in stabilising the crime situation in the country. He said: "Over the last few weeks, I have not gained the impression that our Press would like to help in stabilising the situation in the country." [Text] (Lusaka TIMES of ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1)

MIN. (MINE) TALKS--Zesco Consolidated Mines (ZCM) will hold a three-day international exhibit convention from next Tuesday at which 80 participants are expected to attend, public relations Director Mr Edwin Mweene announced in Ndola yesterday. Speaking to newsmen on the first exhibit week-end, he said in Ndola, Mr Mweene said about 30 representatives from overseas exhibit manufacturers and fabricators would be participating. Members of the Council Committee Mr Shadrach Soko will open the talks in which the Minister of Mines Mr Mufasa Mwaanga and his Minister of State Mr Tawani Rajanapera have been invited. Ndaba Mwaanga, Zesco's Mining Manager Director Mr Francis Kasanda will lead the ZCM's delegation to the symposium at Chardishi mine.

The exhibit is being held in the 100-million-ton mine, which is the largest of its kind in the world. It is an international symposium at which Zambia's mining and industry in general would be better explained to overseas visitors. According to the ZCM public relations director, the symposium is expected to draw together retailers and new customers as well as established dealers in exhibit led by the United States, Britain and Japan. [Text] (Lusaka TIMES of ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1)

SUBSIDY COTTON EXPORTS--The Linco Company of Zambia (Limited) will this season again export cotton lint at a loss because the local textile industry cannot use all the available material. As a result, Linco will need a government subsidy to cover the losses it will make in this transaction, general manager Mr William Mantanyani said yesterday. Mr Mantanyani said the bumper harvest expected this season will be let in excess of its demand and the company will be compelled to export it at a loss. "There is no question of holding on to stocks in anticipation of better world market prices," said Mr Mantanyani. Holding of stocks would increase storage problems and the world price might even fall in the following year and this could result in a severe liquidity position for the company. --ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Sep 80 p 2]

LABOR POLICIES SAILET--The Zambia Federation of Employers has described the country's industrial relations system as "stable" because of the government's labour policies. The ZFE says the policy of "equal pay for the same work" had done a lot to stop the spate industrial strikes which other countries had experienced during the past decade. This is contained in an information booklet on industrial relations in Zambia which has just been prepared by the ZFE secretariat in Lusaka. The booklet is aimed at helping potential investors in Zambia. Apart from providing information to potential investors the booklet--the first of its kind--is aimed at managers and supervisory staff in companies who may be involved in industrial relations in the course of their duties. The pamphlet will also be distributed to trade union movements. It also covers the following subjects: the industrial relations system and the procedures for resolving problems and for dealing with claims for changes in pay and conditions of employment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 p 1]

YELLOW MAIZE STARK PROTEST--Members of the Mwanza District Development Council have appealed to Sandhurst to sell white maize to local millers and give the yellow maize now in stock to animals or sent it elsewhere if not needed. The appeal was prompted by reports that the district was being served with yellow maize while locally-produced white maize was sent to other districts in the country. Members of Parliament of the area informed the council over the weekend that the public had complained about the yellow maize. They said people wondered why maize was supplied with yellow maize when there was plenty of white maize at Sandhurst depots from local farmers. At Masaiti, Ndola rural committee is upset over the failure by Sandhurst officials to attend a meeting aimed at finding a solution to the rotting vegetables in his area. The officials promised to explain the anomaly failed to turn up for the meeting. --ZANA [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

and Tokyo (Japan). Three other international trade fairs in which Zambia will exhibit before the end of this year would be held in Iraq, Kenya and Sudan. --ZANA (Text) [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 2]

TERMITES RESEARCH--Livingstone national museum is carrying out extensive research programmes at Lochinvar park in Monze on the ecology of termites and makes for agricultural and medical purposes. The museum director, Mr Mwanishi Chelish, disclosed in an interview in Livingstone yesterday that two qualified Zambians were engaged in investigations that could come up with results of agricultural and clinical importance. (Text) [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Sep 80 p 1]

UNIP TAKES OVER ZAMBIA TIMES--Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party is negotiating for the takeover of the Lonrho-owned TIMES OF ZAMBIA and SUNDAY TIMES of Zambia newspapers. A Lonrho spokesman confirmed here yesterday that negotiations were underway with Zambia National Holdings, a company wholly owned by UNIP, and that the date set for the takeover would be October 1, reports IANA-AP. If THE TIMES group is bought by UNIP, Zambia will be left with no independent daily and Sunday newspapers. The other daily, THE ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, is wholly-owned by the Government. (Text) [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 2]

CANADIAN RAIL PROJECT AID--Lusaka--Zambia Railways has recruited six Canadian experts who are part of a team of 30 to come and help with a \$140 million World Bank modernisation project. The project would involve the relining of about 112 km of track between Livingstone, Southern Zambia and extension of the Kafue bridge near Lusaka--IANA. (Text) [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 3]

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE SATISFIED WITH RETURN OF PEACE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

(Text) The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night he was satisfied peace had returned to all but 10 percent of Zimbabwe after the war.

In an interview on the ZBC programme Leaders in Service of the People, the Prime Minister was asked what notable achievements had resulted during his 4 and 1/2 months of leadership.

Mr Mugabe said perhaps the most important was the "state of peace" now existing. "Some people will question that, with the few incidents there have been...but let us not forget we have just emerged from a war situation and it does take time to bring about peace and quiet in the country."

He believed the Government had succeeded in bringing about peace in 90 percent of the country, adding: "We still have to ensure security throughout the country."

Other achievements were the admission of the country to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity, the establishment of a minimum wage in the private sector and the programme of black advancement in the public sector.

He admitted that the minimum wage legislation was "not that satisfactory," but said it was a stepping stone to something more and was welcomed by workers "as a start," *ians* reports.

Mr Mugabe said the black advancement programme in the civil service was being followed with close attention to ensure that "the skills that exist" were not destroyed.

He believed the Government would soon be able to say that this task, in terms of the constitution, had been achieved.

In Zimbabwe's programme of development and reconstruction, the Prime Minister said measures so far earmarked were an interim measure. Government plans were underway to formulate a development plan to cover "quite a number of years." He gave no further details.

Questioned about his feelings on one-party states, Mr Mugabe said he did not see anything that impaired democracy in the system unless it was controlled by a dictator. "I don't go along with a system of dictatorship. I don't agree with it," he said.

Democratic elections could be held under a one-party state and people would then be able to adjudicate on the capability of Ministers within the Government as opposed to voting for political parties.

The system of Parliamentary opposition he believed was "a waste of the taxpayers' money." It was far better to let people oppose issues "as and when they arise" rather than establish a group whose sole purpose was to oppose.

"If you are going to have the artificial situation where people must oppose for the sake of opposition, I don't accept that is the proper way of achieving democracy."

He stressed he did not see anything wrong in allowing people to criticise the Government.

In relations with other parties in the Government, Mr Mugabe said that through the ZANU (PF) central committee made "decisions on Ministers which would translate themselves as decisions of the Cabinet". Cabinet disagreements were not made up the basis of party political affiliation but on the basis of what individual Ministers believed to be the correct way of handling affairs.

In Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party was in a position to make itself heard at Cabinet level and in the Government and could contribute to policy formulation.

The Government might appear to be leading in a direction laid down by ZANU (PF) but in fact the two had objectives of the Patriotic Front did not significantly differ, though there were differ-

ences "here and there".

Of the two whites in the Cabinet, Agriculture Minister Mr Denis Norman, and Commerce and Industry Minister Mr David Smith, the Prime Minister said they had made "a wonderful contribution" both to the formulation of policy and the development of the country.

Asked if he personally vetted the statements of his Cabinet Ministers, Mr Mugabe said his Ministers were "very responsible people" who knew what was right for them to say, and how they were not to renege Cabinet policy before both Cabinet and he had given approval.

There had been errors not unexpected he said, but these had been corrected and there had been no repetition of "irregular" statements.

He said the country's biggest problems now were

lack of funds, difficulty in acquiring land for resettlement and integration of the two guerrilla armies with the former Rhodesian Security Forces into the National Army.

All three were interdependent as an atmosphere of peace would ensure a quicker establishment of normalcy in the country.

The need for and scarcity of funds to repair "the damage and ravages" Zimbabwe's economy had suffered during the war was his biggest problem, but coupled with it was the need to acquire land.

He was "rather unhappy" with progress in this field, as the Government had to buy land from the private owners but "the funds are not available".

Grains already made, notably from British and West Germany, however, would enable the Government to carry out some resettlement this year.

MARERE URGES CONFIDENCE VOTE FOR ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

ZANU (PF) must win the November local government elections because losing would be tantamount to a vote of no confidence from the people. Mr Robert Marere, a member of the party's central committee and an MP for Mashonaland East, said yesterday.

Urging the people to vote, Mr Marere said they should not listen to those who were telling them that the November poll was insignificant.

"The Government is going to give councils more powers to run their areas and it is essential

that the people vote in order to receive this power," Mr Marere told a ZANU (PF) meeting in Mutema yesterday.

He added: "We must repeat our Parliamentary election victory because losing would be one way of showing a vote of no confidence."

"We deserve to win because we are the majority party. We therefore want all of you to vote."

Mr Marere said lodgers who had now been enfranchised would have to have their landlords' signatures on electoral forms before they are allowed to vote.

The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, had set the maximum rent for lodgers to stop exploitation of the poorly paid workers by unscrupulous landlords, said Mr Marere.

"Some landlords charged as much as \$30 for a room which has no facilities. This could not be allowed to continue."

He repeated Mr Zvobgo's assurance that a special dispensation would be made for landlords with justifiable grievances.

ZANU WILL NOT CONTEST URBAN POLLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 5

(Text)

AT LEAST three political parties — ZANU (PF), the Patriotic Front and the National Front of Zimbabwe — will field candidates in the November urban local government elections.

But the poll will be boycotted by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU and the ZDP of Mr James Chikerema due to alleged intimidation of voters by ZANU (PF) supporters.

No comment was available from the UANC on their election plans.

A ZANU spokesman, Mr James Dzvora, said yesterday his party had decided at its meeting at the weekend not to contest the poll, but individual party members were free to stand as independents.

"The party felt that because of widespread intimidation of voters there was no purpose of fielding any candidates in this election. However, if it proved that there were certain areas in which our support was strong, ZANU could sponsor

our some of its people," he said.

His sentiments were echoed by Mr Esiah Zhuwarara, a senior ZDP executive, who said his party found it "useless" to participate in the poll which was "clearly not going to be free and fair" due to intimidation.

However, Mr Mark Nkramasanga, publicity secretary of the PF, and Mr Peter Mandara, president of the NFZ, said their parties would definitely field candidates.

Observers see the decision by political parties to contest the election, originally scheduled to be held next month, as almost certainly going to heighten inter-party friction as happened during the independence poll in February.

Indeed, last week Mr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister

of Local Government and Housing, promised harsh measurements against people who tried to cause chaos during the elections.

According to a Government spokesman yesterday, the elections were put off until November to enable "employed lodgers" to register for the poll.

Because of the inclusion of lodgers in the voters' roll, the Government had decided the elections should be held over two days — November 22 and 23 — and not in one day as originally planned, the spokesman said.

This would ensure that as many voters as possible went to the poll, he added.

The Local Government Association of Zimbabwe has pledged to help make the elections a success and praised the Government's decision to have the poll conducted over two days.

ST MARY'S AREA POLL NULLIFIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

A MISUNDERSTANDING about the voting qualifications for the area board elections in St Mary's, Chitungwiza, led to the nullification of the poll last Saturday.

Under the existing area boards regulations, only the husband and wife owning a house in an area can vote, but a huge crowd of disenfranchised lodgers and relatives demanded to vote in the St Mary's elections.

A spokesman for the township's administration said people had thought the voting was for the local government elections which were not due until November.

"Our explanation that these were distinct from the local government elections fell on deaf ears and we were forced to cancel the elections. A number of qualified voters had already cast their votes at the time," the spokesman said.

● The UANC yesterday announced it would contest the November local government elections. Already three other parties have said they intend to take part in the poll—the Patriotic Front, ZANU (PF) and the National Front of Zimbabwe.

Mr Walter Mthimkhulu, the UANC's chairman of the election directorate, said yesterday the party also intended to fight the district council elections if

the poll would be conducted by secret ballot and not by acclamation or by the viewing system as had happened in certain areas.

The ZANU leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole said yesterday there could be no free and fair elections as long as there were kangaroo courts, kidnappings and killings.

Mr Mthimkhulu also hit out at the Government's move to limit the lodgers' rent.

It was the responsibility of the Government to provide lodgers with houses, he said.

Mr Sithole said: "We of ZANU feel that the problem of rents does not only affect the lodgers, but the landlords as well."

"Since the facilities are not the same where lodgers live the rate is quite unrealistic and may very well result in tension between landlord and lodger."

"There cannot be any doubt that the imposition of a rent is a direct interference with the institution of private property, and a repudiation of the principle of negotiation between the landlord and the lodger. If the Government owned the houses in question that would be another matter altogether."

REPORTAGE ON PLAN TO RELOCATE 'GUERRILLAS' TO CHITUNGWIZA

Government Backing

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A GOVERNMENT Minister yesterday confirmed that between 15 000 and 17 000 former guerillas would be moved to Chitungwiza on the outskirts of Salisbury.

Chitungwiza residents who did not agree with the idea and who did not want to live next to the former fighters could leave the area if they wished, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, told a ZANU (PF) meeting in Mutakose.

The Minister strongly criticised some residents in the area who were reported to be apprehensive and bitter at the decision to house the men in the area.

"These are the people who liberated the country and there is no better way to thank them than by

giving them a decent living," he said.

"As it is, these liberators have stayed in the bush for too long and we cannot continue keeping them there.

"Those who do not want to stay with them can get out of the area because the Government has made a decision and there is no going back," Dr Munyaradzi told the crowd.

The crowd shouted "Down with the ungrateful ones" when the Minister deplored the reported unrest and anxiety among some Chitungwiza residents over the prospect of living next to the guerillas.

Behave

Dr Munyaradzi said the men would be under proper control and hoped they would behave themselves.

"The programme is already under way and more areas would be sought elsewhere to house more comrades."

The decision to allocate the men houses in Chitungwiza was made on the recommendation of a Cabinet Committee headed by the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Clement Muchachi, according to sources.

The sources said that five Cabinet Ministers, said to be members of the committee, visited Chitungwiza on August 27 and inspected the houses set aside for the former guerillas. There are said to be about 1 700 houses to be allocated to them.

Pears of Residents

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Chitungwiza residents yesterday expressed fears that the 15 000 to 17 000 guerillas would bring their weapons when they were moved into the area.

They were reacting to a speech by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, at a ZANU (PF) meeting at the weekend.

The Minister warned Chitungwiza residents who did not want to live next door to the former guerillas that they could leave if they wished.

All the families interviewed yesterday said they were quite happy about the proposed influx of guerillas.

But all expressed fears that the former fighters might arrive armed, which would result in people deciding to move out.

Interviewed while buying provisions in the store, Mr Luke Gorta said, "The men will be welcomed as long as they bring no guns. If they arrive armed then life will be very difficult here and many people will leave. We are at peace now and we do not want any troubles."

Mr Edward Mhlanga expressed the same sentiment adding that there would be no peace in Chitungwiza if the former guerillas had weapons.

These people must come as ordinary citizens and

not as soldiers then they will be welcome," Mrs Tekla Chivunga said.

Although there has not yet been any official announcement as to the type of houses the former guerillas are expected to occupy residents of the Chirambahuye squatter camp adjacent to Chitungwiza are unhappy at the prospect of a longer wait for homes.

Mrs Rosemary Masamba, the mother of four young children, shook her head sadly and asked: "What is going to happen to us? We cannot get a house and now these men will occupy homes which many of us could have moved into."

The chairman of the Chitungwiza Educational Association, Mr T. J. Shumba, agreed that with the rainy season ahead the remaining squatters were going "to suffer a lot as a result of not being able to get houses."

"But these guerillas are people too and we must stand by them and work together."

Three officials of the Chirambahuye residents' association, the chairman, Mr Enoch Nyandoro, the secretary, Mr Amos Maponga, and committee member, Mr Benisael Pedzo, yesterday disas-

sembled themselves from a report in The Sunday Mail claiming some residents had said they would move out if the guerillas "brought their guns here".

The report came after we had talked to the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, and to the people about the whole thing. Everyone at our meeting agreed that the guerillas had to be given priority," Mr Nyandoro said.

Most people in Chirambahuye supported ZANU (PF) and would help the Government to solve this problem.

Mr Zvobgo was not available for comment yesterday nor could it be ascertained in which areas it was planned to house the men since the chief executive of Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Brian Elkington, was also not available.

Asked whether his department would be assisting with rehabilitation, the Director of Social Services, Mr Brian Beecroft, said if the former guerillas were to become demobilized civilians, his department would be ready to assist them if they were in distress in exactly the same way as any other civilians.

Homes Taken Over

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A TOTAL of 1 907 homes had been taken over by the Government in Chitungwiza to house between 15 000 and 17 000 former guerillas, the chief executive of the Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Brin Elkington, said yesterday.

His council viewed the proposed influx with grave apprehension and had written a letter of protest to the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, he said.

The first he knew about the houses being "frozen" for guerillas was on August 27 when a party of Cabinet Ministers and members of the army hierarchy inspected the newly-finished homes. Mr Elkington was not there at the time.

"I have not yet been officially informed about the takeover, but I told the council about the development on August 28 when they expressed grave apprehension since they expected problems in the urban area."

About 250 000 people already live in Zengeza, St. Mary's, Seke and the adjacent Chirambahuyo squatter camp. This comprised Chitungwiza, whose boundary is only 9 km from Salisbury.

"We have already had cases of former guerillas living here and abusing our clinic and beerhall staff by demanding preferential treatment. A local restaurant owner has also complained about these people receiving services for which they later refuse to pay."

Since being instructed not to allocate the houses, the council had refused to accept responsibility for them from the contractors.

"They cannot stand empty because of vandals, so security for them has now been vested in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. They do not therefore belong to the council and we shall merely provide normal services such as water, sewerage, refuse disposal and roads.

Future improvements would also be the responsibility of the Ministry.

In Zengeza 460 two-roomed core houses with kitchen and bathroom, serviced with electricity and under extended roofs had been allocated for the guerillas.

A further 1,447 ultra-low cost shelters built of concrete blocks without floors or windows had been "frozen" in Seke Unit O. All the houses had previously been earmarked for some of the 3 500 families still living in the Chirambahuyo squatter camp.

He had been told that it was intended to house eight people in each house by using double bunks to provide accommodation for 15 000, but he now learned these beds were not available.

From the administrative point of view feeding 15 000 guerillas would prove a major problem.

"How are they to be fed? Will there be a central kitchen point? Any operation of this dimension will have to be the responsibility of the guerillas who will be in charge in this area."

Some Chitungwiza residents have already voiced fears that the guerillas

would bring their weapons when they moved in, which would result in people deciding to move out.

With the rainy season ahead squatters in the Chirambabuyo camp are facing hardship now that their chances of moving into new homes have lessened.

The director of housing and estates at the Chitungwiza Urban Council's offices, Mr Ernest Mautsura, said yesterday that no guerillas had yet arrived to take up residence. But before they did so the Government would have to arrange food facilities for them, he said.

In a statement yesterday,

the president of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, said care should be taken not to turn Chitungwiza into another assembly point.

"We of ZANU feel strongly that these men should be rehabilitated naturally and sent back to their former places of residence rather than concentrated unnaturally in Chitungwiza so leading the perpetual life of a concentration camp.

"We feel it is the duty of the Government to provide technical training facilities for these young men rather than dumping them at Chitungwiza and hence perpetuate the life of the assembly point they so much abhor."

Unanswered Questions

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Many Questions"]

[Text]

THE thinking behind the Government's reported decision to move thousands of former guerilla fighters from assembly points to Chitungwiza on the outskirts of Salisbury needs to be given in detail without delay.

The unsuitability of the assembly points and the difficulties which have arisen around them need no emphasising.

The fact that the men have been in them for too long and that an acute problem has developed is well recognised.

But what is to be gained by moving thousands of men to the urban areas where there is already overcrowding and how will this solve the problem of making them productive?

Little has been heard of Operation S.E.E.D., a plan which was originally devised as a means of employing guerilla fighters gainfully in schemes which would be of benefit to the country while the selection and training of men for the regular army continued.

Only last week the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, spoke of the emphasis which the Government was placing on rural development schemes as a means of combating unemployment.

First reports of the move of the men from the assembly points spoke of temporary accommodation in Chitungwiza. What is the intention after that? And if the men are to remain paid members of the forces will they keep their arms and undergo training and be subject to discipline while living in a civilian environment?

PROPOSED MOVE OF PARLIAMENT TO CHITUNGWIZA EXPLAINED

SAFESIDE THE HERALD IN HARARE 11 Sep 80 p 1

[1981]

THE houses "frozen" in Chitungwiza Urban Council would be "temporary accommodation" for guerrillas until the Ministry of Defence built new military barracks, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday.

He made it clear the Government was determined to find temporary but fairly decent accommodation for "these heroes of our nation".

Mr Zvobgo gave three reasons for the Government's decision to move guerrillas from assembly points in Chitungwiza. The first was dissatisfaction with the area where guerrillas had been staying, their farms for the making of bricks were becoming a nuisance.

Secondly guerrillas had no of facilities for their families for the Government to find them suitable alternative accommodation and lastly the rainy season will start shortly.

The Minister explained that after the Cabinet meeting on executive points visited Chitungwiza last week and inspected available accommodation he proceeded to inspect the houses in question for guerrillas to occupy.

He stated that he acted on his responsibility as Minister of Housing. During that time members of the committee were very actively involved.

"We were assured that the people of Chitungwiza as good people to all kinds of people welcomed the return of their houses."

The Chitungwiza Council is set to be dissolved on Monday, September 8, to ensure that the Government's move was not that it would be forced out of the area.

Mr Zvobgo explained that it was necessary to establish procedures in the process of moving guerrillas. The Government wanted to proceed with a system without interference and disruption, various forms of support, but finally peace.

ABOVE 1,000 people demonstrated outside the Chitungwiza market since yesterday in support of a Government plan to settle between 1,000 and 1,500 former guerrillas in the area.

They carried placards advising residents of the nearby Chitungwiza residential camp who were quoted in the Herald as saying they were unhappy at the prospect of a major war for housing for some time.

Other sources expressed the threat for carrying reports that Chitungwiza residents were afraid of violence with the influx of guerrillas.

The crowd gathered at about 9 a.m. and dispersed two hours later without incident, a police spokesman said.

A local resident Mr. Ncube Chingwa, told the Herald the Chitungwiza now had lost all properties.

Describing himself as an ordinary resident of the area with no party affiliations, Mr. Chingwa said there were many former guerrillas living in the area and that they had been there for some time.

"These men are not men. They have returned from the bush to live with their families in the area. There has been no trouble from them. How can we now turn away all other men who have come to live close to their families and fathers?" he said.

"In the past we have had to live with men from the auxiliary forces and the army, who were armed. We got on with them without any trouble. Whether or not the former guerrillas were in with their weapons, I feel confident that they are well disciplined and there will be no trouble."

The squatters waiting for houses really have no room to complain. They have been provided with shelters since they were moved there and they have been there only a few years. Many hundreds of the former guerrillas have had no place to call their home for more than seven years.

The publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, Mr. C. G. Nkomo, told the Herald yesterday that his party had no objection to the influx of former guerrillas in Chitungwiza, provided they were first screened by Government.

Kingston Backed by Minister

THE chief executive of Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr. Roy E. Kingston, was backed yesterday for his remarks on the proposed housing of guerrillas in the residential area.

The Mayor, who spoke in the House of Assembly, said that the Urban Council was not in a position to take any action on the matter until the Government had made a decision on the matter. He said that the Urban Council was not in a position to take any action on the matter until the Government had made a decision on the matter.

related the Ministry, promising Government that it would screen 1,000 and 1,500 guerrillas. Chitungwiza is now a free zone for the area.

The Minister said he was satisfied by the statement, in which Mr. Kingston said that the Urban Council was not in a position to take any action on the matter until the Government had made a decision on the matter.

About 1,000 men and women were seen by the Minister in the district of Chitungwiza, where they were seen by the Minister in the district of Chitungwiza, where they were seen by the Minister in the district of Chitungwiza.

and understood it only in the spirit - but I have determined that Mr. B. King's statement is not representative of the Council's views on this matter."

Mr. Ziegler, who met the full council before making his statement, declared what was said by Mr. King was "a lie" as a first answer. Mr. King's answer of official answer that he should have taken place through the organs of the Ministry. He said: "I have no more answer to the Minister and the Government." Mr. Ziegler added:

Mr. Ziegler added to

declare the council concluded after consultation with its members of the Council Committee on Assembly points - the Minister of Finance, Monsieur Kéris, the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr. Ernest Naudet, and the Minister of Colonies, M. Ernest M. Kéris, the chairman.

Mr. Ziegler, who is a member of the committee explained that the full council "reached" that this matter cannot be decided. He added: "Accordingly Mr. King's statement is dismissed from public service with effect from this afternoon."

EASING OF TENSION IN MINKO REPORTED

(Informal Talks Continued)

Malawi Daily News Herald in English 10 Sep 68 p 1

(Text)

TENSION has eased in Minko where up to 300 armed former guerrillas from assembly point X-ray were strolling about the streets at the weekend.

Trouble flared when relations between the ZANLA men and police became strained.

But they settled their differences over a few hours on Sunday and the situation began to improve.

Yesterday there was not a firearm in sight in or near the town.

At once Inspector Ron Riedy, the officer in charge, was assured by Commander Akin and Commander Tswana from the assembly point that once police resumed their duties in the town they would not be harassed. Commander Akin said he had spoken strongly to his men.

We had an informal chat on Tuesday morning and then about five of my officers and some of the senior commanders of ZANLA went to the town and talked about their differences with the police.

Since then the tension has eased considerably. We were not attacked on Sunday or Monday night. I think the situation has now returned to normal.

There was a difference of opinion between the police and the people from the assembly point. They became a bit annoyed with us but civilians were not involved.

Inspector Riedy said the trouble flared while he was in Morondoro on Thursday. He received reports that about 300 armed assembly point men were in the town and the main roads outside.

That night there were small-scale attacks on the police station and fire was returned.

On Friday there were no more armed people wandering about the town and there was a second small-scale attack on the police station that night.

Fire was directed at a room in a house which stood just the camp. No fire was returned, said Inspector Riedy.

There was still a heavy presence in the town on Saturday and that night some sporadic fire was directed at us some of it from just over the camp.

Inspector Rudy said the FANLA men had complained that they were being harassed by the Support Unit, which has been operating in the area since last month.

To take the heat out of the situation the Support Unit had ordered patrols in the area to end.

He had asked the FANLA commanders for the names of any people he wanted to question in connection with the murder of a police sergeant on August 22.

"We are eager again to treat the people reasonably for an attitude in which a policeman was killed and his commander here said they are conducting investigations in the assembly point and Inspector Rudy

He said the main complaint from farmers in the area was the presence of the former guerrillas in the town.

"They are afraid to come to Mwanza," he said.

After talking to Inspector Rudy at the police station yesterday, Commander Aidi suggested they speak about the problem with regard to the use of carry arms outside the assembly point.

But he said that apart from shortages of water and improved conditions at the assembly point were few.

He said there was plenty of recreation such as films and sports. He denied that the men were bored and restless.

A farmer who visited the town to buy provisions

yesterday, Mr. Mimi Mwa-Ureba, said he was leaving the town he visited.

Asked where he was going, he said: "As far from Mwanza as I can get."

He came with 250 bags of tobacco was burnt down on Monday.

"I do not think this had anything to do with the assembly point," he said. "I spent most of my labour the day before because I am pointing up to leave. I think that was the cause of the fire."

But when two police men were killed that was enough for me. What chance have we got when they kill policemen?" said Mr. Buthuma.

His neighbour, Mr. Jeremy Eshwani, said: "I have had no trouble and I am not leaving."

Shingo 1961

SALES OF THE PRESS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN P.S.

PROLOGUE: "Enduring the Day"

1961

PROLOGUE operating near some assembly points in the country are having a pretty tough time, and fresh attacks on posts at Mwanza and Gulu were reported at the end of last week.

It is a deeply disturbing state of affairs and one must hope that the series of visits to the points planned this week by the FANLA commander, Mr. Rex Shingo, will take the heat out of the situation.

The problem of the assembly points is of course, one of enormous complexity as the Government has acknowledged. And there can be no final solution until the former guerrillas are absorbed either into the army or civilian life.

This is proving to be a slow process. It is perfectly understandable that feelings of distrust and frustration have developed among some of the former guerrillas. But there can be no excuse for the violent incidents that have taken place.

The police must be helped and not hindered in their efforts to maintain law and order in all parts of the country. There must be no safe havens for wrongdoers, no matter who they might be.

Commander Mlongu and his military colleagues must ensure that the police are given maximum co-operation at the assembly points. Men in these areas cannot be allowed to become a law unto themselves.

If necessary senior members of the Government must visit the former guerrillas to drive the message home.

Mr Justice Bock emphasised the issues involved last week when he said: " . . . Nothing so gravely threatens the proper administration of the law and hence the viability of our society as the existence of places where the normal law enforcement agencies of the State can only peaceably go with the leave and licence of the persons still under arms in those places."

MINISTER LABELS JOURNALISTS' UNION AS 'RACIAL BODY'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 80 p 13

Harare. The Minister of Information and Tourism, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, has said he will not oppose the formation of the Zimbabwe Press Union and that the existing Union of Zimbabwe Journalists is in practice a racial body.

In a letter to the UZJ president Mr Philemon Mando, the Minister said that historically the union had mainly served the interests of white journalists.

"Although the constitution of the UZJ is indeed non-racial, the actual practice has been racial," he said.

Mr Shamuyarira has held two lengthy meetings with Mr Mando, who told the Minister in a letter that the UZJ executive had offered to co-opt two members of the proposed ZPU.

But in his letter, the Minister said that he had told the UZJ that he wanted a more broadly-based journalists' organisation in Zimbabwe.

"The mere co-optation of two members from the executive of the rival union would not achieve the desired objective," he said.

The Minister recalled that when he addressed "a full house" at the UZJ annual general meeting in April "there were no more than two or three African journalists present."

While admitting that the union had represented a membership in regular contact with employers with considerable effectiveness may be right, but it does not apply to those African journalists who were never members in the first place.

"And still there were few African journalists in the lists of contributors who share your enthusiasm for the union and its work," said the Minister's letter.

"In the circumstances created by history and by your negative response to our request, I must state categorically that we are not able to recommend the union to other pan-African journalist organisations for membership.

"We can no longer insist that the executive of the rival union should not proceed with its plans to launch another union."

Commenting on the Minister's letter, Mr Nandu said: "Our offer to co-opt two members from the rival group was designed to meet the desired objective.

"The UJ's executive would then consist of five blacks and five whites.

"If this is not having the effect of creating a broad-based union, it can only be assumed that the Minister's intention is to have the union run by certain people to achieve a political objective.

"The UJ's draft constitution is in most cases that of the UJL which is a registered union.

"In terms of the Immigrants Conciliation Act, no union can be registered where another, catering for the same interests, exists.

"I hope my fellow journalists in the rival group will not go ahead to form another union but instead join the UJL."

(Pp: 342B)

WOMEN'S LIBERATION, EQUALITY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 sep 80 p 1

(Article by Francis Malongwa)

(Total)

MEN who regarded their womenfolk as being subservient were displaying an "unfortunate reaction" to the changed situation in Zimbabwe where everyone should be equal, the Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Roads and Road Traffic, Dr Naomi Nkhosho, said yesterday.

Although she enjoyed her work as a Deputy Minister she still found certain men, some of them Cabinet colleagues, who regarded her as "just a female".

"There is also the slight discrimination in terms of who does what when it's time to do some work. The tendency seems to be for the men to delegate all important work to themselves and leave women behind," she said in an interview yesterday.

"One has to be aggressive if one is to stay above this handicap. The time has come when both women and men should be measured on their merits and only that alone."

"I see myself not as a woman when I am doing my work and I regard males simply as colleagues. That's the way it should be, and not the unfortunate reaction of certain men who regard women as subservient to them."

Asked whether she thought lobola should be abolished, Dr Nkhosho said that if a way could be found to integrate men and women so they could see themselves only as human beings, the problem could be solved.

"The problem is that lobola is so deeply entrenched in our African culture that the whole concept has been adulterated with capitalism. I am yet to hear a woman who will say that she does not want lobola paid for her."

"However, if lobola is an inhibitor or a handicap to the development of women, because it makes them less equal to their menfolk, then we have to do away with it immediately."

"Maybe men should liberate us in this problem simply by refusing to pay lobola," she said.

Asked if she would demand payment of lobola when she got married, Dr Nkhosho retorted: "Not a single penny, Kona."

ROLE FOR TRADITIONAL HEALERS IN HOSPITALS PLANNED

Talents Valued

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE were plans to integrate the services of scientific doctors and traditional healers in Zimbabwe's hospitals, the president of the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said yesterday.

Interviewed in Salisbury after his election as president for a five-year term, he said different wards would be established in hospitals for scientific doctors and traditional healers and patients would go where they liked.

The move would help alleviate the shortage of doctors in the rural areas. "We have pharmacists, physiotherapists and spirit mediums among the traditional healers."

Professor Chavunduka, who is Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, said the ngangas were very influential people in the African

communities. "They are legal, religious and political advisers in their areas."

Scientific doctors would be taught the importance of the healers so that they could accept them as their counterparts in the exercise. "Until now scientific doctors have looked down upon ngangas."

Dr Chavunduka said his 15-man executive committee, elected yesterday, would soon meet the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, to work out how the scheme could be implemented.

The association would also work with Government to set up a research institute where herbs and methods used by the traditional healers would be examined.

The organisation would start a membership campaign in the rural areas by establishing provincial and district branches.

The move would enable aged ngangas who were unable to travel to become members and contribute to the health services in the country. The two-day congress at Gwanzura Stadium was attended by 1 000 ngangas from all over Zimbabwe.

'Lively Debate' Anticipated

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Editorial: 'Nation's Health']

[Text]

GOVERNMENT plans to integrate the services of traditional healers with those of scientific doctors are bound to give rise to some lively debate.

Doctors are intensely conservative, but many have, nevertheless, conceded that aspects of traditional healing have a good deal of merit.

Many plants and herbs used by traditional healers are now known to have excellent curative qualities and ngangas have undoubted ability in the treatment of psychosomatic illnesses.

Here then is a basis for co-operation. Prejudices must not be allowed to hinder what is, after all, the only consideration: the health of the people.

However, just as there are good and bad doctors, there are good and bad traditional healers.

The lives of patients must not be entrusted to untrained people who know little of cleanliness and hygiene.

The highest standards must be set by the newly-formed Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association and those claiming to be ngangas must be most carefully screened before being allowed to practise.

Cooperation there must be, but integration must be brought about only with the most stringent attention to professional ethics. To do otherwise would be to invite conflict.

Ntopa Hits Union Split

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Text]

THE founder president of the former True Nganga's Association of Central Africa, Dr Kenneth Ntopa, yesterday denied he had not invited traditional healers from Matabeleland to the nganga's conference in Salisbury at the weekend.

He was reacting to a Herald report yesterday in which the former Matabeleland president, Dr Jacob Ngwenya, claimed traditional healers in his province had not been included.

Dr Ngwenya also said the newly formed Zimbabwe African National Healers' Association contained "an element of party politics" and his group was considering breaking away and forming its own association.

Dr Ntopa said he visited Dr Ngwenya recently to explain the purpose of the conference.

Dr Ngwenya charged that we were trying to sell them out to ZANU (PF), which is not true. The fact that the Minister of Health (Dr Herbert Mshewekunze) was involved in the conference, does not mean we are in with ZANU (PF).

"The members and I are fully behind the newly elected president, Dr Gordon Chavumuka, and Dr Mshewekunze

He said he was asked by Dr Ngwenya to address a meeting in Bulawayo at the end of last month where he explained to ngangas the reasons for the conference and invited them to attend.

"The reason we have changed our name to Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association is to project the concept of unity among the healers and nobody is excluded."

Dr Chavunduka, who is also the head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Zimbabwe, said in a statement yesterday: "The new association was not formed by the people of Mashonaland alone."

"In fact, every province is represented in the national executive committee elected at the weekend."

He also denied that healers from Matabeleland were not invited to the conference.

"We used every means possible through the national media to invite all healers."

The statement said all traditional healers' associations had met in July when they decided to invite the Minister of Health to the conference which would strive to unite all associations.

"This is the background to the formation of the new association which is now the only organisation recognised by the Ministry of Health and the Government."

"People who now want to form their own splinter group are those who failed to be elected onto the national executive," Dr Chavunduka said.

District and branch elections would begin this week.

TEACHER SHORTAGE HITS RURAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

RURAL schools being reopened were suffering from an acute shortage of teachers, a spokesman for the Ministry of Education and Culture said yesterday.

His statement was in reply to questions from the Herald about the engagement of infant school teachers.

There was no shortage of teachers in the Salisbury area, especially in Group B schools — the former African schools, said the spokesman.

"Although the department has repeatedly expressed the need for teachers

in the rural areas, we are not responsible for the recruitment of teachers for these schools. Rural schools are private educational institutions.

"Our role in this area is one of an advisory nature. We send the schools lists of potential teachers, as in the case of returning Zimbabweans. We also advise locally resident teachers of the shortage of staff in the rural areas," he said.

In reply to a question about maternity leave, he said: "A teacher who resigns because she is pregnant terminates her

service and has no guarantee of employment after the birth of her child. At present there is no such thing as a maternity leave."

He said that because of the overwhelming numbers of teachers seeking employment in Salisbury, it was quite possible that women teachers seeking jobs after their children were born could wait a considerable time before they were offered posts.

He said that if the unemployed teachers in Salisbury considered taking up a post in the rural areas, they would get jobs almost immediately.

INVESTORS NOT SHY OF ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

A POSSIBLE economic upsurge "just around the corner" for Zimbabwe has been firmly discounted by foreign businessmen who were here for the economic resources conference last week.

At the same time they say they are not shy of investing in this country. Amid the talk of political uncertainty here they all replied "So what it's the same throughout the world".

Rather, they say, the cause of any hesitation is world economics. Britain, France, Japan and the United States — each is struggling with balance of payments difficulties and mousting social pressures to pay attention to domestic needs. So, they are not able to concentrate on the rest of the world.

DIVIDENDS

General reaction to the conference, attended by 300 foreign delegates, was that it succeeded in giving a summary of the economy. Significantly, the speech by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala was the best attended of the sector lectures.

Particular regard was paid to the remittability of dividends. Most observers agreed that it was probably necessary in the short term to restrict these, but as Dr Robert Stutz, executive vice-president of the Union Bank of Switzerland said: "It cannot carry on indefinitely and if it does it will discourage investors."

Most of the delegates were here with twin objectives — to see what the country had to offer and to try to arrange business deals.

Typical of this was Czechoslovakian mining engineer Mr Jiri Tesar here on behalf of the state-owned Intergeo Corporation.

He also wanted to make contact with the Chamber of Mines to attempt a tie-up in mineral and precious

stones trade between the two countries. The corporation also specialises in geophysical and geochemical research, which Mr Tesar's country could provide.

BEST-ATTENDED

In fact, mining was the best-attended sector at the conference, as the world again tries to take advantage of our mineral resources. Manufacturing on the other hand, was poorly patronised, reflecting the desire to take our primary products and give us finished goods in return.

Criticism was voiced about one aspect of the conference — the lack of follow-up facilities.

Several of the visitors said they were eager to make business contacts following talks they heard, but did not know what Government departments to approach or which firms dealt in the goods in which they were interested.

A Zimbabwe delegate said a welcome addition to the amount of literature would have been the buyer's guide put out by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.

MUGABE WARNS PRIVATE SECTOR AGAINST EXPLOITATION OF PEOPLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1

(Text) The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday warned the private sector that the Government's decision to let it continue operating was not a licence for the continued exploitation of the people.

Mr Mugabe, who also talked of impending Government control of the economy based on marxist-leninist socialism, blended with the country's traditional communalism, said the Government recognised the importance of free enterprise in the initial stages of Zimbabwe's transformation.

"But this should not be taken as authority or licence for private enterprise to romp unbridled and proceed on an exploitative course as happened over the past 90 years of settler racist rule," Mr Mugabe said.

Opening a three-day economic conference symposium at the University of Zimbabwe, Mr Mugabe also said that while private enterprise in commerce and industry, mining and agriculture had been recognised, it in turn must accept certain responsibilities as part of its contribution to the common good.

Accepted

"One of these responsibilities is that of raising the standard of living of the worker as well as his skills through organised training facilities," he said.

The role of the worker in private enterprise must be accepted on a mutually beneficial basis with all the dimensions spelt out by Government.

Among these conditions were the improvement of workers' wages and conditions of service, organisation of worker committees, training facilities, participation in decisionmaking, participation in ownership through shareholding and insurance and pension systems.

A development plan which would take into consideration the dual set-up of the economy was being formulated, Mr Mugabe said.

This plan would establish the popular needs and "ride roughshod" over the racial phenomenon and liberate the economy from a one-sided racial control.

Transfer

Mr Mugabe said the next step after the attainment of political power through independence would be to transfer socio-economic power to the majority of the people.

"For, if that does not happen, our society shall remain stuck with the socio-economic injustices and imbalances of our colonial past together with their ugly contradictions and antagonisms.

"Colonialism, in these circumstances, will only have let go its political reins while still holding fast to its economic reins," he said.

His Government would not allow Zimbabwe to become a neo-colonial state nor a colonialist "watch dog" by looking at independence and the hoisting of a new national flag as the final objective, and becoming oblivious to the socio-economic needs of the people.

"Rather, our total commitment is to the attainment of social and economic goals through the instrumentality of our independence and the ideological modality of socialism, which alone we believe, can yield the greatest social good to the greatest number of Zimbabweans."

As outlined in the ZANU (PF) election manifesto, the people's political power must be transformed into economic power on the basis of socialist principles.

Government controls to reduce inequity and orientate private enterprise in the direction of state objectives without inhibiting expansion and development were necessary to ensure that individual interest was reconciled with public interest.

"The aspects of these policy regulatory measures will soon be enunciated in an economic policy statement," Mr Mugabe said.

While independence offered the physical instrument of political power, "socialism gives us the intellectual and theoretical framework for the direction or orientation of our policies and programmes," said Mr Mugabe.

He added: "Our socialism derives its basic thought and principles from marxist-leninist philosophy and the principles and social practice of our traditional society are not at variance with them."

Exploded

The Rhodesian conflict which exploded into "one of the bloodiest protracted wars Africa has experienced," emanated from a "matrix of contradictions" brought by colonialism and imperialism.

The colonisers, all of whom had been whites except their wagon drivers and house servants, from the onset had sought to maintain a separate racial and social identity progressively perpetuated and entrenched by a protective system to the advantage of the whites, he said.

The consequent relationship between blacks and whites since then had been one of master and servant, the commercial farmer and the peasant farmer, the bourgeois and the working, the rich and the poor, he said.

It was because of this exploitative system that African nationalists launched the struggle for independence which started off peacefully in the 1950s but developed into armed resistance in the 1970s, he told his audience.

lann reports that Mr Mugabe said the initial "socialist thrust" would be concentrated in the areas of land resettlement and peasant agriculture.

The economic inequities of the past must go, he said, with a redistribution of land. Large areas of white-owned land were under-utilised, he said.

C801 4420

SALLY MUGABE CALLS FOR CURB ON LOBOLA PAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3

(Text)

LOBOLA should not be abolished, but the amount should be regulated, Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister, told the National Unifying Force cultural and social meeting in Salisbury yesterday.

Lobola had been misused by certain people with the result that there was no respect for the woman who was being married, she said.

In certain instances, lobola had created enmity between the husband and wife due to the failure of the husband to pay it. In other instances, the payment of lobola is so high that young men are not able to meet the cost," she said.

However, she felt it would not be possible to legislate against the payment of lobola but there was room for the Government to regulate the

prices that were paid under the system.

She spoke at length on the exploitation of women by men, saying this had to change in Zimbabwe if women were to play a meaningful role in the country's development.

URGED

Mrs Mugabe urged Zimbabwean women to guard their hard-won independence jealously and advance the Government's policies of reconciliation, resettlement and reconstruction.

Earlier, Mrs Muriel Roach, vice-president of NUP, praised Mrs Mugabe for devoting much of her energies to the advancement of women in general, not only as ZANU (PF), but also in the Government.

YMCA CASH CRISIS CLOSES DOWN SCHOOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

All thousands of pupils throughout Zimbabwe swarmed back to school yesterday, but pupils at Harare were forced to stay at home.

The pupils, children of displaced people, at a multi-shift school at Mai Mamedu centre, have been asked by health authorities to look for alternative accommodation.

The sponsors of the school, the YMCA, are facing a cash crisis and cannot afford new premises.

The children were being given lessons by the YMCA until their parents were resettled. The children cannot register at an existing school as they have to provide proof they are registered somewhere in the area.

The YMCA has decided to axe the project.

A Salisbury official of the YMCA, Mr Simon Pivoda, said yesterday that though they were cutting some projects, they would do their utmost to maintain five other projects.

The five projects, which have all been established for more than three years, are: Nhambartha Com-

mmercial College, the School of Dressmaking at Harare, a nursery centre in Harare and an adult literacy scheme and study group, both in Harare.

"We also have branches throughout the country, but we are having to close these down until we have sorted out our financial position," said Mr Pivoda. Despite the difficulties he was optimistic.

"We are aware that we can achieve much more in the rural areas if we assist in the national re-constitution programme. We are thinking of establishing a farm where we can run agricultural courses for rural farmers.

"We also want to expand our vocational training projects to cover electrical and mechanical engineering courses.

"At the moment we offer commercial and secretarial courses at Nhambartha," he said.

The organisation's legal advisers and auditors had told the mother organisation that, although they were impressed by the resolve and determination of the new committee to properly administer the funds of the YMCA,

WORKERS' CLAIM TO SOTI LAND HONORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Bulawayo--Farmworkers who refused to leave their homes on formerly white-owned farms at Soti Source are among 500 heads of families selected yesterday for land allocation in the Gutu resettlement scheme.

A committee of Government officials headed by Mr Dave Hilditch, an assistant secretary in the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, made the 500 allocations from a short list of 748 family heads.

The committee's selection has been submitted to the Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

The Provincial Commissioner for Victoria, Mr Robert Menzies, who was at the meeting, said refugee families from the Gutu Tribal Trust Land were given priority: next came former employees of the white farmers whose land is the basis of the resettlement scheme.

"These men said 'this is our home and we are staying here.' It was very good of the committee to honour their claim to the land," Mr Menzies said.

Next on the priorities list were the "destitute, or landless, and those who had no capital," he said.

The fourth category were people who had a little capital.

The deputy secretary for the Ministry, Mr Ronald Jack, said applicants who "lost out" yesterday would be considered later.

CSO: 4420

TOPICS DISCUSSED AT ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] ARDA's Plan for 'Real Growth'

THE controller of the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, Mr E. N. Tillett, told the symposium that to meet the needs and aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe the country would need to achieve a real growth rate of more than 8 percent on the short term and not less than 5 percent as a continuing objective.

He urged a "totally integrated approach to the problems" and outlined eight major areas of potential development that would have an impact on the rural population:

- ① Major water and land resource development.
- ② Economic settlement of a large number of farmers on both dryland and irrigation schemes.
- ③ Accelerated development of the TFLs towards agricultural viability.
- ④ New urban development based on physical resources or socio-economic criteria.
- ⑤ Increased output from the vital commercial agricultural industry.

⑥ Increased rate of urban development in existing centres, especially freehold housing.

⑦ Promotion of tourism in unexplored regions to enhance the inflow of much-needed foreign exchange.

⑧ National training facilities and educational programmes to enable the above programmes to be carried out.

ARDA was planning for the early implementation of specific projects which would form the "meat" of the plan.

The development of water and land resources was under way with the highest priority being in the south-eastern lowveld Save river system.

One of the priorities in the overall programme was the settlement schemes on various categories of land including commercial land, State land, statutory authority irrigation schemes and Government irrigation schemes.

DEVELOPING countries should be wary about consultancy services offered by foreign experts, a University of Sussex lecturer, Mr Rondo Sakala, said.

He told the symposium that consultants had the financial and international support to push through their ideas regardless of whether they benefited the majority of the people or not.

Mr Sakala said attention had been paid to new ways to incorporate the "economies" into imperialism through technological dependency.

"Unfortunately not enough attention has been focused on the economies' intellectual dependency, on how our own ideas and development are being manufactured in some institutions."

Despite the humane and modest terms in which certain organisations defined themselves, it was difficult to know where their sympathies lay. "Not too long ago we were all witnessing death from malnutrition among Third

World children as a result of one company's very successful marketing of baby foods."

Mr Sakala called for revolutionary transformation of agriculture to enable the people to achieve liberation and prosperity. "Attainment of political power also means the opening of socialist revolution."

Todd Calls on the West To Make Amends

BRITAIN, France, Holland and the United States have specific responsibilities for what happened to Zimbabwe during the war and the circumstances in 1965, Senator Garfield Todd told the Zimbabwe Economic Society symposium last night.

He told delegates that though it was only the 40th poorest country in the world, Zimbabwe was justified in asking for straight aid and soft loans because "our new nation is a world responsibility".

"There is reason for concern and sympathy for Robert Mugabe in his insuperable need to call for thousands of millions of dollars to rehabilitate our people, to meet their expectations and to build a secure nation."

Referring to the Bingham Report on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to Rhodesia, Senator Todd

said it unfolded the story of the world's failure to stop the flow of oil to war-torn Rhodesia.

"The guerrillas waged the war on foot. At every point they were confronted by oil-consuming armoured transport, guns, helicopters and bombers. The forces ranged against them seemed invincible and these forces were completely dependent upon oil."

He said a company bought more than 200 000 tonnes of petroleum each year delivering it "to the illegal Rhodesian administration".

According to a memorandum prepared for the

managing director of British Petroleum, Mr D. G. Milne, BP and Shell accounts for 1971 showed a net profit of \$3 200 000 (a return on capital employed of 24 percent before tax).

Senator Todd outlined these points as part of the story of multinational oil corporations in their defiance of their own home government policy and contempt for the United Nations.

DAMAGE

"They put themselves 100 percent on the side of an illegal regime and their products made it possible for the white &

percent of our population to bring Zimbabwe to the position where we need \$600 million to repair the damage and rehabilitate our country and economy after seven years' destructive war.

"I think the Minister of Justice should now open all company records to the inspection of the public," Senator Todd said.

He suggested that if the Roger Aird Commission was set up by the Prime Minister and received the support and co-operation it deserved it could be important in showing what could and should be done here.

This commission would be concerned with eradicating poverty,

better distribution of wealth, providing funds for development, curbing inflation and generally improving the quality of life of all Zimbabweans.

Senator Todd said the \$130 million promised by individual nations for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees plans for resettlement and rehabilitation had not only brought relief to a million people but had boosted the economy by creating many hundreds of jobs.

Developments of this kind created a mood for Zimbabwe citizens to respond to policies of land redistribution, to new thinking on education, health and the development of a fuller understanding, and better relationships at all levels

within the community.

The Senator also pointed out that churches throughout the world had sent funds for relief, assistance and building in Zimbabwe.

He urged that a committee with a small membership, including the Prime Minister, be set up "to get acquainted with what is happening and to acknowledge the important aid coming to Zimbabwe from the churches of the world".

"In the past few years our community has been battered, shocked, starved, maimed, killed. We have been set at enmity against one another... This is the time for leaders to challenge us to build a new, a free and a prosperous Zimbabwe," he said.

Sanctions Lesson

THE crucial lesson to be learned from living under economic sanctions for 15 years was the ability to liberate individual innovation, develop natural resources and learn to locate scarce amounts of foreign exchange.

The new Zimbabwe Government and the rest of the world — but more particularly Third World states — had much to learn from the former Government's handling of the economy. Mr Eddie Cross told the symposium yesterday.

Mr Cross, chief economist of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, said the cost of the embargo since 1965 was only 4 percent of a gross national income potential of \$20.00 million, or \$1.00 billion.

"Had UDI not been declared export potential would have been about \$10.700 million. As it was, over the last 15 years exports amounted to \$6.000 million, or an average of 37 percent of GNI," he said.

The lessons to be learned, however, were of

great significance. He listed six points worthy of further study:

① Changed economic activity in the country.

② Catastrophic shortages in the rural areas.

③ Developing alternative outlets and sources of supply.

④ Other Third World countries learning to depend more upon their own resources to become more self-reliant instead of continually looking for hand-outs from the East or West.

⑤ Sanctions possibly having to be used in the future as a strong condemnation of the activities of an offending government.

⑥ The fact that sanctions hurt both parties, as in the case of Zambia and Rhodesia, and the possible alternative of trading freely and seeking other means of leverage.

Mr Cross said: "Zimbabwe has inherited an innovative management structure which can help forge the country into the great nation it deserves to become."

'Foreign Firms Have Drained Black Africa' Says UZ Lecturer

FOREIGN companies were yesterday portrayed as an "economic octopus" which had drained black-ruled Southern Africa of valuable resources.

University of Zimbabwe lecturer Mr Ruzumbe Murapa, told the symposium the multi-nationals had their advantages but these were outweighed by their bad effects on the countries in which they operated. Some way had to be found to get maximum benefit for both sides.

"In their pursuit of their objectives, trans-national corporations (TNCs) have served to distort priorities of Southern African countries, draining them of valuable resources and leaving them with little or no capital with which to diversify the economy and meet pressing social challenges in education, housing, health and general welfare."

TWO-WAY

Ideally these companies could set up two-way trade with host countries — products flowing out and technology, management and marketing skills going in. But this had not happened in Southern Africa.

From Zambia's experience, Mr Murapa said: "Unless African countries in the region take drastic measures to control the present behaviour of TNCs operating in their countries and to change the present pattern of investment, they will remain (relative to the developed world) unindustrialised way into the 21st century."

In Zambia the Government had taken 51 percent of the shares of mining

companies, but management and consultancy contracts had stayed under company control. They had then been able to manipulate profit repatriation earnings and prevent Zambians from being trained to do the jobs of expatriates.

"The real control, as has been demonstrated in the Zambian experience, lies in management which is generally retained by the TNCs through management contracts. In fact the 51 percent formula strengthens the TNC's ability to influence Government decision."

"What is needed are drastic structural changes in the economic systems of the countries concerned. As long as the colonial economic structural pattern continues to obtain, TNCs will continue to flourish at the expense of the countries' development."

The countries could also help by setting up joint ventures but there was more competition than co-operation among them, partly because of pressures from the multi-nationals.

Mr Murapa said South Africa was a major force in helping multi-nationals spread their tentacles throughout the continent. United States investment there accounted for 50 percent of its stake in the whole of Africa.

South Africa had an economic imperialist view of black Africa, wanting to make it subject to her in mining, industry and commerce.

Joint action was needed to overcome the TNC problem, Mr Murapa said, and a strong united will had to be created among the countries.

HIGHER RECONSTRUCTION COSTS ANTICIPATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction of both the public and private sectors was likely to be close to \$2 billion, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday.

Addressing a lunch-time session of the Economic Symposium at the University of Zimbabwe, the Minister said that the cost to the Government had been rather conservatively estimated at about \$350 million.

But taking the private sector into account the picture took on a different perspective.

"If one were to take into account the replacement of equipment due to total depreciation then the reconstruction and rehabilitation bill would amount to over \$1.5 billion."

Dr Chidzero said the major objectives of the next decade would be the eradication of mass poverty, both urban and rural, and parallel to that, the narrowing of the income gap between rich and poor by raising the standard of living of the latter group.

"We must have a development strategy with a rural bias, hinged firmly to a dynamic economy

and overall expansion, that is, more rapid growth in some sectors than in others, without absolute depression in any sector."

This meant the rural sector must grow at a rate that was far above the national average, and much faster than the developed sectors of the economy.

Taking the current minimum wage for domestic workers at \$30 a month as the base income necessary to provide the bare necessities of urban or rural life until 1990, average annual income in the subsistence sector would have to increase tenfold just to get rid of mass poverty.

To narrow the ratio between the urban African's and tribal trust land dweller's average income of 1:17 to about 1:5, assuming the latter's income was growing at an annual average of about 5 percent, would require the tribal trust

incomes to grow at about 18 percent per year.

Dr Chidzero outlined two further steps he envisaged in the development process, namely full reactivation of the economy and the sustenance of an average growth rate at least equal to the highest rate of previous years, about 8 percent in real terms.

Associated with this resurgence would be an expansion of employment and employment-generating investment.

He warned industry that the Government would be selective in choosing production techniques that would use the vast pool of available labour, which was increasing at the rate of 30 000 a year over and above those already available and unemployed.

Dr Chidzero warned there would be limits upon the amount of foreign assistance that could be expected, particularly in restoring the country's infrastructure. Therefore, the process would depend largely upon domestic resources.

BENEFITS

"Doing it yourself creates very obvious, but sometimes overlooked benefits. It generates employment and income with little or no inflationary impact since use is made of a previously unemployed resource at the going price. It saves foreign exchange and it preserves a country's dignity and independence."

Finally, the strategy also required a programme of institutional reforms.

Regional co-operation also had to be taken into account, especially in the areas of transport and energy.

"We have no port, yet we are an important transit trade link. The development of hydro-electric

power sources requires co-operation with Zambia and may very well soon require such co-operation with Mozambique.

"Food security for the region will depend upon our agricultural production and Zimbabwe has been chosen as a result of the Lusaka conference as the granary of this region," said the Minister.

Dr Chidzero's address was the highlight of the final day of the symposium organised by the Zimbabwe Economic Society.

Asked how the three-day symposium had gone, Mr L. Pakkiri, one of the organisers, said: "It has been so successful that we are planning another for next year. It has been a very rewarding three days."

CSO: 4420

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAIL LINE IS UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE electrification of the Salisbury to Dabuka railway line has begun, with the first stage of overhead line and necessary equipment costing \$48.9 million.

The general manager of the railways, Mr Nigel Lea-Cox, says the whole project should take two years. Trials with an electric locomotive supplied by South African Railways have had encouraging results.

Answering questions put to him by Business Herald, he said the rate increase, effective from August, had been made because of increasing costs.

"The general increase in rates amounted to 15.38 percent and the tariffs on a number of sub-economic traffic were increased to a level agreed between the users and the Government Ministries involved," he said.

Although cargo tonnage had increased from 11.8 million in 1977-78 to 15 million during the 1978-80 period, the number of passengers had dropped sharply from 2 227 515 in 1977-78 to 991 075 in 1978-80.

The decrease since 1978 was because of the war situation and re-scheduling of the over-

night passenger trains to run in daylight hours. However, these trains have now been scheduled to run at night, and the passenger traffic level is improving."

According to Mr Lea-Cox, the railways were required by the Government to move a large amount of cargo at a loss and this had resulted in annual deficits since 1971. During 1978 there was a deficit of \$29 965 000 and in 1979 it was \$35 700 000.

The railways had also begun the first stage of a major manpower development plan to assess the training and development potential of staff wanting to get to higher positions.

This was aimed at alleviating the shortage of skilled labour. Management courses were being run to update newly appointed junior and middle management grades in personnel techniques.

In addition to supervisory courses there were also 444 apprentices in training and another 300 were scheduled for the 1981 intake.

The railways had a total of 19 340 employees, but the number was going down at the rate of 20 a week due to pensionable age, retirement on medical grounds, female staff leaving to be married and those leaving the country, Mr Lea-Cox said.

SENGWE COAL MINE PLAN REVEALED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government plans to open and operate a new coal mine for exports during the next five years, the new Secretary for Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze, says

In an interview, he said the mine would be at Sengwe, in the northwest of Zimbabwe. "We are looking for export markets in Europe."

The mine would be second to Wankie, owned by the Anglo American Corporation, which at the moment provides the country with its coal requirements and exports of coke to Zaire and Zambia.

Exploration had identified 23 coal rich deposits in the north-western and south-eastern areas of the country. "At the moment we are self-sufficient in coal," the secretary said.

Mr Ushewokunze could not give the amount involved in the venture and the initial production until details of the project had been finalised.

He said the future of the mining industry was very bright and the production of coal and energy would be increased to meet local and export requirements.

Although the policy of the Government was to leave the mining companies free from nationalisation, they were expected to adopt a "con-

sultive" approach towards the new Government. "We would like to see the mining industry increase jobs and promotions for Africans as well as provide training schemes geared to give them technical and managerial skills," said the Secretary.

Mr Ushewokunze (36) took over as Secretary for the Ministry last month from Mr Mike Cawood. On his new post, he noted that some people had wondered why a lawyer should be connected with the mining industry instead of a mining engineer.

"My association and interest with the mining industry dates back to 1974 when I did research into the mining laws of Zambia," he said.

He also conducted research into the legal aspects of mining and land tenure in Zimbabwe as well as mining law and industry in Namibia.

Born in Chief Chibeta's area, Marandellas, Mr Ushewokunze said he was privileged to work with the mining industry because the knowledge he had gained from his research work would help

him in his new job.

He is married to a nursing sister, Juliet, and they have three children. He had his primary education at Waddilove and attended secondary school at Gweru where he completed Form Six.

Mr Ushewokunze studied at the University of Zimbabwe for 18 months before he was detained for political reasons.

On his release, he went to Britain and resumed his studies at Edinburgh University where he completed an LL.B degree. He later moved to London University for his LL.M and was admitted as a barrister of law at the Middle Temple in 1974.

He returned to Africa and joined the University of Zambia as a lecturer in company law. He remained there until 1976 when he joined the United Nations Institute for Namibia in the same capacity.

Early this year, Mr Ushewokunze represented Zimbabwe at the ninth session of the International Law of the Sea in Geneva.

BRIEFS

NEW AMNESTY EXERCISE--Bulawayo--A spokesman for the Department of Prisons said yesterday that an exercise to determine the number who would benefit from the President's extended independence amnesty offer could last for three to four weeks from now. The new amnesty covers stock theft, political crimes and other minor offences committed between March 1 and April 18. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 2]

SALISBURY TO ATTEND FORUM--Salisbury will, after all, attend the International Large Cities Forum to be held in Munich at the end of this month, reports IANA. The original invitation to the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, was turned down by the city council's general purposes committee. However, after a cable had been received saying the German Government would pay travel and hotel costs for the mayor or his representative, the committee has recommended the invitation be accepted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

UANC CRITICISMS--Bulawayo--The Government should either release inmates of all assembly points or give them better facilities and food, the United African National Council's national director of youth, Mr. T. Mutasa, said here yesterday. Addressing about 4,000 young people at a UANC South rally at the White City Stadium, he said it was "pathetic that freedom fighters who sacrificed and charted the road toward freedom should still be confined to assembly points. "It is eight months since some of them went there, and nothing has yet been done to offer them either the necessary facilities or good food by the Government." On the suggested abolition of lobola custom, he said: "Lobola is our tradition, born centuries before ZANU (PF) was formed. It is here to stay. "We do not want anyone to impose foreign customs on us, not even if it is Chinese, because we have our own culture, a part of which is lobola." Mr Mutasa also called on the Ministry of Youth and Sport to form what he termed a youth consultative organisation to hear and consider views from a wide section of the nation's young people. "It is necessary that the Government should give civil service jobs and scholarships to all eligible people rather than to those of only one party--ZANU (PF)--because the civil service and scholarships are for the entire nation and are not partisan," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 3]

AMNESTY EXTENDED--Bulawayo--The President's independence amnesty has been extended to cover stock theft and political crimes committed between March 1 and April 18. Dated August 21, and gazetted on Friday, the extension covers those whose cases were heard by the courts up to August 21 and cases still in progress. The President's independence amnesty in April relieved offenders who had committed various crimes before March 1, and accused awaiting trial for the offences alleged to have been committed before that date. The offences included stock theft, political crimes, offences under the National Services Act (such as refusing to undergo national service) and minor offences in which jail sentences under 18 months were imposed. There was also a one-third remission for all other prisoners. Between 10,000 and 11,000 prisoners were believed to have been eligible for the original amnesty. Magistrates in Bulawayo were notified of the extension last week and the public prosecutor will now have to review cases pending to establish whether the offence falls within the terms of the amnesty. Yesterday a court case involving members of the ZANU (PF) was stopped because of the ruling. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

ABDUCTION CHARGES DROPPED--Bulawayo--As a result of an amnesty ordered in the last week of August by President Banda, the State has withdrawn all 11 charges under the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act against seven Bulawayo members of ZANU (PF). Mr John Mangoma, Mr Armanuel Munemo, Mr Dennis Madziwa, Miss Juliet Maridzo, Mr Daniel Maenkyo, Mr Nicholas Moyo and Mr Martin Marufu, first appeared for trial at Bulawayo Magistrates' Court on August 1. They denied all the charges. The allegations against them were that in March this year they had abducted people from their homes and interrogated them at the ZANU (PF) office and at the house of Senator Enos Mkala at 37 Grey Street. It was alleged that three of the people had been taken to Salisbury for further questioning. The trial, before Provincial Magistrate Mr Jack Riley, was postponed on August 14 to allow the accused to engage a lawyer. However, when the case resumed yesterday, the prosecutor, Mr F. de Silva, said he wished to withdraw the charges as the offences alleged were covered by amnesty. He said this amnesty covered offences committed between March 1 and April 18. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

MOVE INTO CHITUNGWIZA--The Government remained silent yesterday over the future of guerrillas to be resettled at Chitungwiza. All efforts to get either the Ministry of Local Government and Housing or the Ministry of Public Works to comment on whether or not the guerrillas would be allowed to bring their arms, were unsuccessful. However, a reliable source with Government connections said most guerrillas to be housed in the Chitungwiza area would like to retain their arms when they move into the area. But the Government was insisting that this would not be allowed. The Government would like to disarm them before they went into the houses, the source said. The source added that talks on this issue were continuing between the senior guerrilla commanders. This was the reason why they had not moved in, the source said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST 'HERALD'--A crowd, claimed to number 500, demonstrated in Chitungwiza yesterday afternoon against reports by THE HERALD that residents in the area were fearful of the impending arrival of thousands of armed guerrillas, reports IANA. ZBC/TV screened demonstrators chanting, singing, carrying placards (one of which read "we want fighters with their arms") and burning the newspaper. The ZBC said the demonstrators, mostly youths, dismissed THE HERALD report and called for the newspaper's replacement by THE ZIMBABWE NEWS as "their legitimate magazine." THE ZIMBABWE NEWS is the official organ of ZANU (PF). The ZBC also quoted demonstrators as saying "comrades cannot expect to continue to live in the bush after 'a convincing and heroic' victory for the people of Zimbabwe." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

IRISH AID TEAM--Two representatives of the Irish Foundation for Co-operative Development Ltd are in Zimbabwe to assess what assistance the foundation can give this country's peasant farmers. The foundation was formed in 1978 by the Council of the Irish Co-operative Organisation Society Ltd which represents about 15,000 Irish farmers who had a combined turnover last year of 2,000 million pounds. The foundation's director, Mr Malachy Prunty, told THE HERALD yesterday: "Today's peasant farmer in Zimbabwe has a lot in common with his Irish counterpart 90 years ago. 'The Irish farmer started the co-operative organisation with nothing, not even his own land, but today he is a powerful force in our country's economy.'" Accompanied by his colleague, Mr Terence Cavaghan, Mr Prunty attended last week's international economic conference in Salisbury and, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the men have travelled throughout Zimbabwe, assessing the agricultural needs in the peasant farming areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 2]

MATABELELAND HEALERS QUIT ASSOCIATION--Matabeleland's 6,000 traditional healers and spirit mediums are breaking away from their Mashonaland counterparts who have formed the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association. Mr B. K. Ngwenya, former chairman of the Matabeleland branch of the True African Ngunas' Association, said this was decided at a meeting of about 40 members in Bulawayo on Sunday night. The True African Ngunas' Association, headed by Mr K. Green Ntsoa, recently changed its name to Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, but the Matabeleland members had not been informed, said Mr Ngwenya. The Zanusi Zondabuko members are against a suggestion by Dr Ukwokunze that scientific medical people would work hand-in-hand with traditional medic-men in hospitals. [Excerpts] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 3]

GAS SHORTAGE OVER--Bulawayo--The shortage of liquefied petroleum gas is over. Distributors in Bulawayo said yesterday they had enough supplies to meet public demand. A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said the Zimbabwe Oil Procurement Consortium, the sole import agent of the gas, had imported more to meet the demand. Arrangements would be made to increase the stock storage area so that the seasonal shortage would not be so acute next year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 3]

NORTH KOREA BUYS HOUSES--North Korea has bought two houses in Ridgeview, Salisbury. A six-bedroomed house, which is to be used for offices cost \$90,000, and was bought from Salisbury businessman Mr I. J. Patel. Another house was bought for \$58,000. It is to be used for staff accommodation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 7]

ZANU (PF) MAGAZINE--The ZANU (PF) magazine, ZIMBABWE NEWS, published in Maputo during the war would soon be on sale in Zimbabwe, a party official said yesterday. The official said the magazine was last published in December 1979. "Work on the magazine has started and we expect the publication to be out on the streets before the end of the month," he said. The party has bought premises in the heavy industrial sites, which it is using for the printing and distribution of the magazine. "We have brought all the printing equipment we used while we were in Maputo. This also includes the staff of 12 who ran the magazine. "We are now sending people into the provinces to report on developments in those areas to help the magazine achieve national coverage," the official explained. The magazine was published every two months. He said he hoped the magazine would become a fortnightly publication. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 3]

ECONOMICS SYMPOSIUM--Most of the delegates to the Zimbabwe Economic Symposium in Salisbury had registered by 7 p.m. last night, said the president of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Dr T. R. Muzondo. He said that between 30 and 40 foreign visitors had registered for the symposium, which the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe will open today. Speakers at the symposium met last night over cocktails at the University of Zimbabwe, where the symposium is to be held. They were welcomed by Dr Muzondo, who reminded them that most of the audience would not be economists and to tailor their speeches accordingly. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 1]

NEGRO OPPOSER VIOLENCE--Bulawayo--Home Affairs Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday addressed a rally at Halapati in the Sengwe Tribal Trust Land, close to the Gonkudzangwa restriction area, where he spent several years in detention. He told the rally that there was no room for violence in Zimbabwe "now the country is independent and free." If members of political parties still practised violence it would be necessary to protect the victims. "The patience and political maturity of the PF should not be taken for weakness or cowardice," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 1]

INQUIRY ON PRICES--The eight-member commission of inquiry into prices, incomes and conditions of service will be sworn in by President Ranana today in a ceremony at Government House. The commission will investigate and make recommendations on conditions of employment, remuneration and other benefits for all categories of workers in Zimbabwe. The commission members are: Mr R. Riddell (chairman); Sister M. Aquina; Mr X. M. Khadani; Mr A.J.L. Lewis; Mr E. M. Nyashanu; Mr M. L. Sidile; Mr J. M. Sinclair; and Mr P. J. Broadway (secretary). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

PLAN FOR REFUGEES--The United Church of Christ in Zimbabwe has embarked on a 10-year development plan to resettle and rehabilitate refugees and displaced people at Mount Selinda and Chikore. The first phase, of receiving refugees from Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana at the two missions, has already been "successfully done." In a statement yesterday, members of the board of directors of the church said the resettlement of the refugees and displaced people would continue if funds were available. "We have already started initiating self-help projects and schemes to enable the toiling masses to attain full independence," the statement said. From 1981 the UCCZ will engage in training programmes to enable the local rural communities to acquire the skills needed to run projects efficiently. Already operating at Mount Selinda is a metal workshop, Building, carpentry, agriculture, correspondence and youth training programmes are in operation at Chikore. The Chikore Secondary School, which was closed in August 1976, will be officially reopened on October 18 to 19. The Mount Selinda Teaching Hospital was reopened on September 1. Plans are under way to reopen a teachers' training college at Chipinga in 1982. The previous college at Mount Selinda was closed in 1979. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

STUDENTS STUDY IN TOGO--Eight students who were part of a French language training programme run by the African Educational Trust at Ranche House College in Salisbury have been selected to attend a further course in Togo. The director of the course, Dr Tim Mathews, said the students were the best of a class of 13. The course at the Ranche House College was the first of a two-part programme, the second of which would be a six-month language course at the Village du Benin. The trip will be financed by the Swedish International Development Authority and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. The party will leave for Togo at the end of this month. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

FUTURE OF ZANU PROBE--A committee to examine the need for ZANU's continued existence as a political party separate from ZANU (PF) was formed at the weekend, Mr James Dzvoza, the party's publicity secretary, said yesterday. He said the decision to form the committee, composed of senior central committee members, was taken at a meeting on Saturday at the Salisbury home of ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. It is understood that, although most delegates to the meeting affirmed their loyalty and confidence in Mr Sithole's leadership, some felt the party should disband and join ZANU (PF). After completing its investigations, the committee will report back to the party's central committee as soon as possible, Mr Dzvoza said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 3] ZANU yesterday denied that it had set up a committee to look into the need for the continued existence of the party. Instead, said Mr James Dzvoza, the party's publicity secretary, a sub-committee had been established to "go into ways and means of improving the present political situation which is far from being satisfactory." He denied a report in yesterday's HERALD that the committee would investigate the need for the continued existence of ZANU and whether the party could join ZANU (PF). Mr Dzvoza added: "The question of loyalty to the leadership of ZANU was never discussed at all, but only the ways and means of improving the present political situation. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 3]

TRAIN CRASH PROBE--Bulawayo--An investigation into the cause of Friday's fatal head-on collision between two goods trains near Francistown got under way yesterday. But a Railways spokesman said it would be some time before the result of the inquiry was known. Three men were killed in the crash. Two others, Mr Noel Radue and Mr Clever Muzhanje, were still in hospital yesterday but both were making satisfactory progress. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 1]

POLICEMAN KILLED--A 20-year-old police constable was killed and a civilian wounded when a lone gunman fired at a police patrol in Njube on Saturday night. A police spokesman said yesterday that five uniformed policemen were patrolling Njube on Saturday night. About 10:30 p.m. they stopped their vehicle to question a man who was acting suspiciously. As he ran away, the policemen gave chase on foot. The man turned round and fired a volley from an automatic AK rifle. Police Constable Muzaka was killed and Mr Manivene Ngyazayo, a bystander, was shot in the abdomen and wrist. Mr Ngyazayo was taken to Mpilo Hospital where he is recovering. Despite a search involving reinforcements, police said the gunman escaped. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Sep 80 p 1]

FUNDS FOR FOREIGN MINISTRY--The Foreign Affairs vote for \$9,200,000 is provisional and the Ministry will be operating "on a shoestring," Foreign Affairs Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda told the House of Assembly during Committee of Supply debate yesterday. The Ministry had calculated its expenses in a way that might be difficult to justify as it could not definitely say how many missions Zimbabwe would have opened in foreign countries at any particular date, he said. To date Zimbabwe's Ambassadors and High Commissioners had been accepted in London, Washington, Addis Ababa and Brussels. As soon as the Foreign Affairs vote was approved by the House those missions would be opened. In the near future he hoped to open missions in Maputo, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Stockholm, Lagos and Bonn. The Minister agreed with Mr Freddie Shava, the Chief Whip, that many estimates in the vote were inadequate and said that in such cases he hoped to be able to come back to the House and ask for supplementary estimates. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 1]

FUNDS FOR CIVIL SERVICE--There was laughter in the House of Assembly yesterday when the \$5.7 million vote for the Ministry of the Public Service was approved without debate. The vote, which is nearly \$2 million up on last year, had been expected to draw lengthy and heated debate in view of the present state of flux in Zimbabwe's civil service, but MPs were obviously relieved to escape a wrangle. Two white MPs were in the chamber when the vote went through--Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) and Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern). It was the first time since the inception of the Ministry that the vote had been approved without debate. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Sep 80 p 4]

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